

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

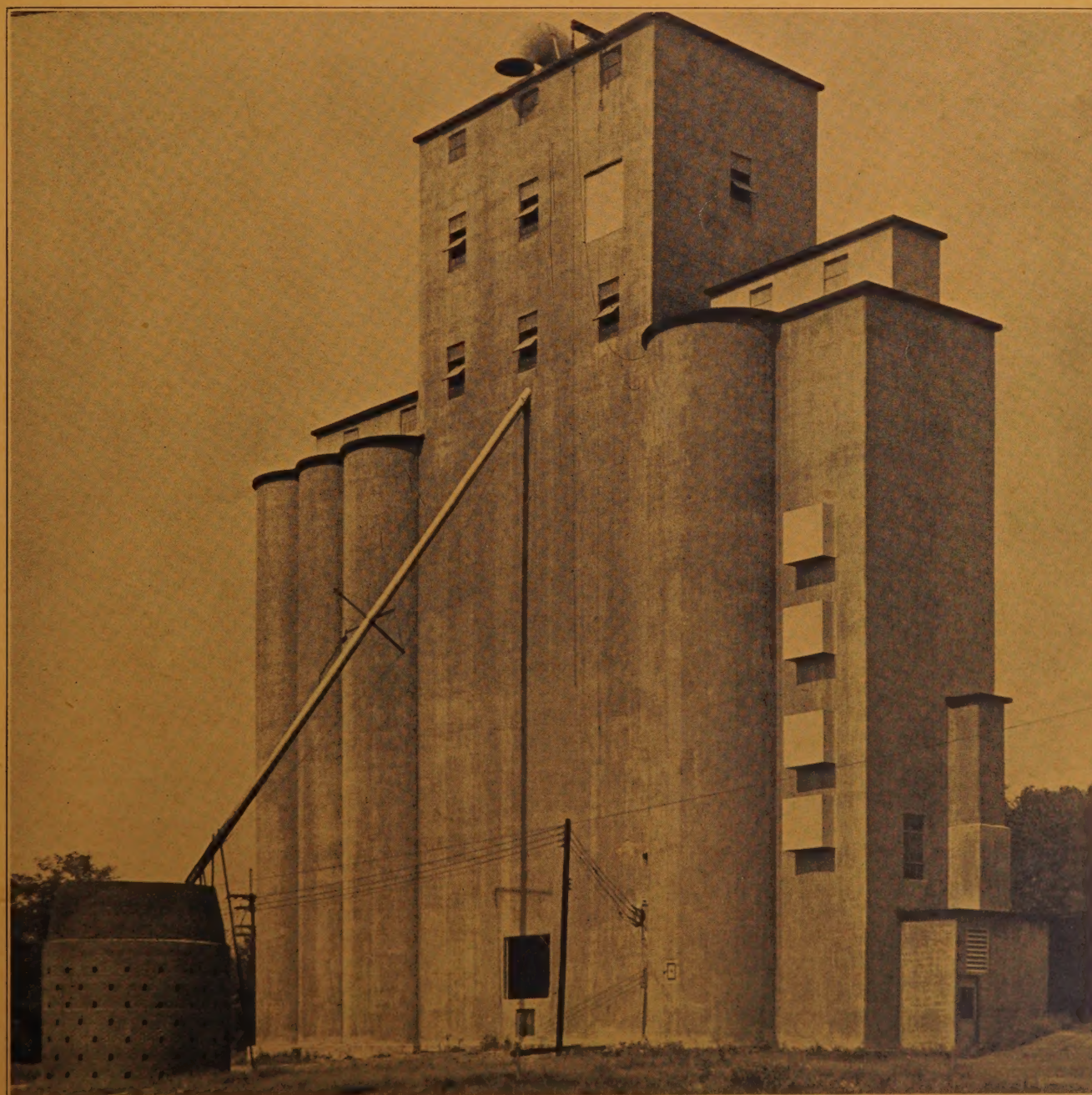
CONSOLIDATED

Vol. LXXXV. No. 9

Chicago, Ill., U. S. A., November 13, 1940

Price \$2.00 Per Year. 25 Cents Per Copy

A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter



E. H. Morris Reinforced Concrete Elevator at Evansville, Ind.
[See pages 402-403.]

Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them. The cost is only \$10 per year.

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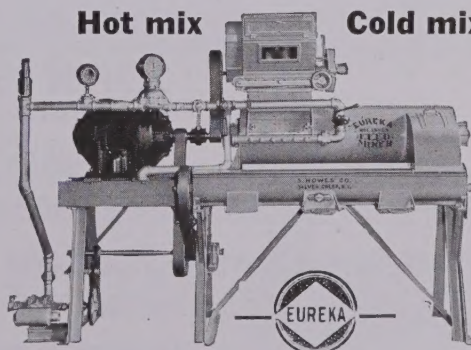
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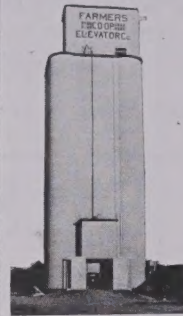
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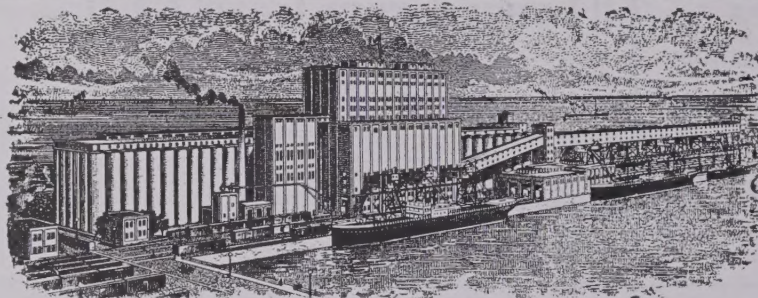
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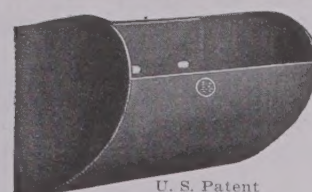
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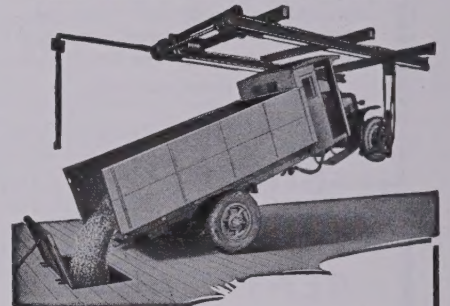
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MACHINES FOR SALE

CORN CUTTER & Grader—has motor—used very little. 84G5, Grain & Feed Jnl's., Chicago.

ONE No. 10 Forster Grain Scourer in fine condition; one 39 h.p. Caterpillar power unit equipped for gasoline or natural gas in perfect running order. R. L. Groseclose, Box 804, Lewisburg, West Virginia.

JAYBEE Portable Grinder with 50 h.p. Buda motor and feeder attached mounted on Dodge truck; cheap; excellent condition; would make good stationary outfit. Address 85W2, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

3000' SCREW CONVEYOR, 9" and 12", steel encased, excellent condition, from liquidation of large plant located near Sandusky, Ohio. Consolidated Products Co., Inc., Box 545, Sandusky, Ohio.

MACHINERY from 40 bbl. mill; complete, in excellent condition. Six nu-way stands 6"x18" rolls complete with built-in sifters. Could be used to grind and grade corn chop. Will sell all or any part exceedingly cheap. Eberhardt & Simpson Grain Co., Salina, Kansas.

ONE direct connected 60 h.p. Miracle Ace Hammer Mill, bargain for quick sale; one 24" Monarch double head attrition mill ball bearing direct connected to two 20 h.p. motors; one 20" Monarch double head ball bearing attrition mill direct connected to two 15 h.p. motors; two 99 Clipper Dustless Cleaners with traveling brushes and variable speed drive. D. E. Hughes Co., Hopkins, Mich.

WE HAVE A. C. motors ¼ h.p. to 60 h.p., shafting, hangers, pulleys, belting, bucket elevators, screw conveyors, elevator legs, heads and boots; galvanized iron bins and hoppers, reels, scalpels, aspirators, roller mills, grinders 20 ton Columbia Scale; 12' Howe batch mixer and other machinery. At sacrifice prices. Mill Equipment Co., 319 W. Chicago Ave., Chicago, Ill.

ONE Buckeye 150 h.p. full Diesel engine; 100 h.p. AC and 85 h.p. DC generator; Carter Disc Separators; Molasses Mixers; Hammer Mills, No. 30 and 50 Blue Streak, No. 3 Gruender Whirlbeater; No. 50 Kelly-Duplex; No. 30 Miracle Ace; No. 3 Jay Bee, Steel King, new and used with late type screen change; crushers; attrition mills, No. 24-22-20-18-16, double and single, motor and belt driven. Double Roller Mills, 9x30, 9x24, 9x18, 7x14, 6x18, 6x12, all stands very good and rebuilt; Flaking Rolls; 2 and 3 high feed rolls, 9x18, 9x24, 9x30. Grain Cleaners and Clipper Cleaners, 8-D, 29-B, 59, 116; Mixers, 200 lb. Unique for biscuit flour, also ½ and 1 ton different makes. Reels, round and centrifugal; 6-17 N&M Sifters; Hughes self-balancing plansifters; scalpels; Richardson automatic; hopper and truck scales; magnetic separators, feeders; feed governors; corn shellers; purifiers; corn cutters and graders; middlings mills; flour and bran packers; scourers; water wheels; 85 h.p. boiler like new. A. D. Hughes Co., Wayland, Michigan.

MACHINES FOR SALE

POWER grain shovel, quote lowest cash price and give location. Reinders Bros., Elm Grove, Wis.

FEED MIXER—one ton—floor level feed—has motor—good as new. Write 84G7, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

HAMMER MILL with 25-h.p. motor and all attachments. Priced to sell. Write 84G8, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

GOOD new Standard Cleaner for sale, No. 132, 3 screens; has been used only 15 months. J. C. Phillips, Star City, Indiana.

FEED MIXER for sale, has motor, and a late machine. Need space. Will sacrifice. Write 84G6, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

MONARCH Attrition Mill 22", two direct connected motors 15 h.p., 440 volt, new runner head, arm and shaft, new plates, very reasonably priced. Address 85T5, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

MACHINES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—One No. 4 Hess Steam Grain Drier, capacity 2,000 to 3,000 bus. per 10 hours; condition first class, in fact equal to new; price \$2,750 f.o.b. cars So. Ft. Smith, Ark. Address E. E. Norris, Agt., American Syrup & Sorghum Co., So. Ft. Smith, Ark.

SCALE WANTED

WANTED—Used 15 ton scale with about 28 ft. platform. C. N. Ogden, Otoe, Neb.

SCALES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Good used 20 ft. 20 ton Fairbanks-Morse truck scale; complete with beam. Wilson Grain & Coal Co., Rochester, Ind.

DIESEL ENGINES FOR SALE

DIESEL 100 h.p. Y Type Fairbanks Morse 257 r.p.m. completely equipped, perfect running condition; price is right. John Barzen, New Richmond, Wis.

The Last Word in Clark's Direct Reduction Grain Tables

is a combination of our popular 7-card set, Form 3275 Spiral and our new Truck Loads to Bushels, Form 23,090 Spiral which reduce by 10 pound breaks any weight of grain from 600 to 23,090 pounds to bushels of 32, 48, 56, 60, 70 and 75 lbs.

Carefully printed from large clear type, using jet black ink, showing the bushels directly beside the weight of grain reduced and distinctly separated by rules and spaces so as to prevent errors in reading. The most practical, the most helpful grain reduction tables ever published. Their use will return their cost every day of the busy season in labor and time saved and errors prevented.

The spiral binding keeps the cards flat, and in regular sequence, and prevents the exposure of more than one grain at a time so it is easy to keep wide open the tables for the grain being received.

Both sets of tables are printed on heavy six ply tough check of durable quality, 11x13 inches with marginal index. Shipping weight, 3 lbs. You can get both sets described below for \$2.60, plus postage.

Direct Reduction Grain Tables									
32 lbs. per bushel—OATS									
600	610	620	630	640	650	660	670	680	690
700	710	720	730	740	750	760	770	780	790
800	810	820	830	840	850	860	870	880	890
900	910	920	930	940	950	960	970	980	990
1000	1010	1020	1030	1040	1050	1060	1070	1080	1090
1100	1110	1120	1130	1140	1150	1160	1170	1180	1190
1200	1210	1220	1230	1240	1250	1260	1270	1280	1290
1300	1310	1320	1330	1340	1350	1360	1370	1380	1390
1400	1410	1420	1430	1440	1450	1460	1470	1480	1490
1500	1510	1520	1530	1540	1550	1560	1570	1580	1590
1600	1610	1620	1630	1640	1650	1660	1670	1680	1690
1700	1710	1720	1730	1740	1750	1760	1770	1780	1790
1800	1810	1820	1830	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890
1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990
2000	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060	2070	2080	2090
2100	2110	2120	2130	2140	2150	2160	2170	2180	2190
2200	2210	2220	2230	2240	2250	2260	2270	2280	2290
2300	2310	2320	2330	2340	2350	2360	2370	2380	2390

090 pounds. Reductions are by 10 pound breaks into bushels of 32, 48, 56, 60, 70 and 75 lbs. Shipping weight, 2 lbs. Price, only \$1.50, plus postage. Order No. 23,090 Spiral.

A combination of Form 23,090 Spiral, with Form 3275 Spiral gives complete reduction of all grains specified in a range from 600 to 23,090 pounds. Both sets of tables now for only \$2.60, plus postage. Shipping weight 3 lbs.

Send all orders to the semi-monthly

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

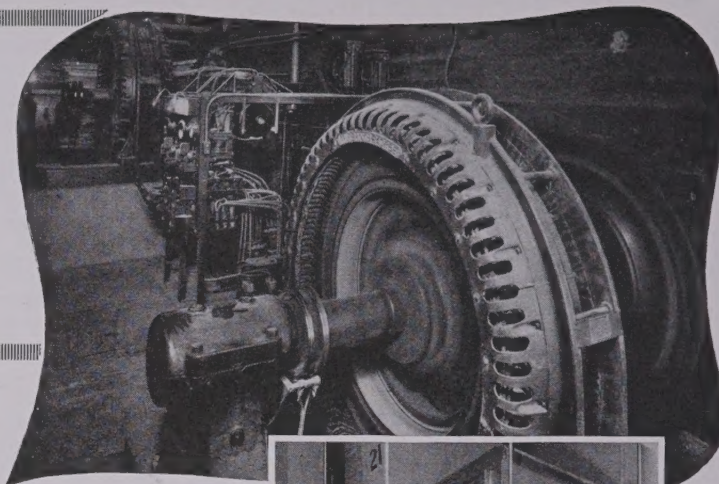
Headquarters—Books for Grain Dealers

332 S. La Salle St.

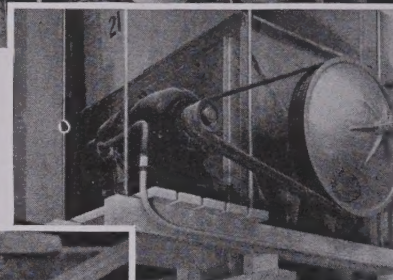
Chicago, Ill.

F-M MOTORS IN MILLING SERVICE

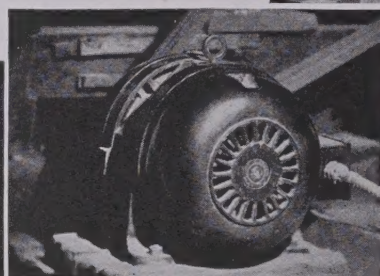
WHERE operating conditions are difficult—where motors must be far better than ordinary, Fairbanks-Morse Motors are daily proving their dependability, stamina, and safety. Underwriters' inspection labels can be supplied with F-M totally enclosed fan-cooled motors, qualifying them for duty in Class II Group G explosive dust atmospheres. For detailed information, write Fairbanks, Morse & Co., Dept. 37, 600 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Illinois. Branches and service stations throughout the United States and Canada.



Above—Two 500-h.p. pedestal-type F-M low-speed synchronous motors in Commander Milling Company mill at Minneapolis, Minn.



Above—An F-M 7 1/2-h.p. enclosed fan-cooled motor driving a feed mixer.



Left—Typical installation of a 10-h.p. totally enclosed, fan-cooled F-M motor.

7765-EA22.38

FAIRBANKS-MORSE

DIESEL ENGINES
PUMPS
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WATER SYSTEMS
WASHERS-IRONERS
FARM EQUIPMENT
STONERS
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Motors

THESE EASY PRECAUTIONARY STEPS

FORESTALL Insect TROUBLE

TREAT INCOMING GRAIN with LARVACIDE to kill the pests before they can get a foothold. Costs little, takes almost no extra time, kills egg-larvae and larvae, along with the adults.

This is a **one-time** job—saves you money on time, labor, and fumigant.

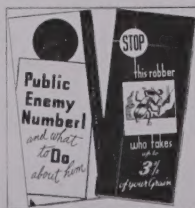
TREAT BIN BOTTOMS to clean up any left-over infestation that might start up trouble in newly arrived shipments.

TREAT GRAIN WHILE TURNING—This occasional application of LARVACIDE is sound insurance against pest damage.

RATS CAN'T TAKE IT—Fumigating for Weevil also helps control rodents—and they die out in the open. No carcass nuisance. For Rats only, light dosage, a pint per 7,000 cubic feet, does the job. Traces of LARVACIDE lingering in retreats make practically certain there'll be no new tenants for a long time.

SAFER ALL AROUND—After aeration, no trace of LARVACIDE remains. Tends to sweeten grain and relieve it of musty odor. Cuts accident risk. Any good fumigant will kill humans, too, but LARVACIDE's inseparable self-warning won't let anyone without a mask willingly enter or stay in concentrations even away below the lethal stage.

Write for "STOP THIS ROBBER"—and "PUBLIC ENEMY NO. 1"—interesting booklets which tell how to control Weevil and other Pests.



Larvacide

CHLORPICRIN

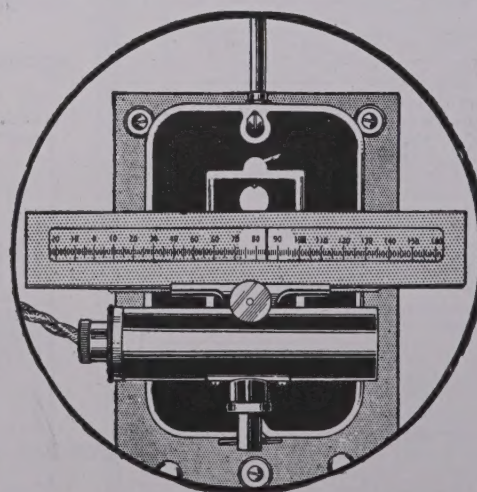
Cylinders 25-180 lbs. and 1-lb. Bottles, each in safety can, 6 and 12 to wooden case. Stocked in major cities.

CHICAGO • CLEVELAND • BOSTON • PHILADELPHIA • OMAHA

INNIS, SPEIDEN & COMPANY

Established 1816

117 Liberty Street NEW YORK



A Bin of Grain

holding 30,000 bushels in storage, valued at only 50 cents a bushel, would mean a loss of \$7,500 if one-half of the contents should over-heat.

Let the Zeleny Thermometer System warn you of impending trouble.

ZELENY THERMOMETER COMPANY

542 South Dearborn Street
CHICAGO ILLINOIS

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED
INCORPORATED

332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.
Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
Established 1898

**AMERICAN ELEVATOR &
GRAIN TRADE**
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT - GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improving of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, Canada and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

To Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

AT LAST some railroad freight agents have awakened to their roads' loss of grain traffic and are reducing rates to meet trucker competition. This will enable grain elevator operators to route more shipments by rail.

ADDITIONAL storage room is still being provided by many country elevator operators for the safe care of accumulated surplus crops, and work is being started on many other improvements, notwithstanding zero weather is close at hand.

THE SOYBEAN is rapidly spreading into new territory as is reflected by news items from Kansas and Kentucky appearing in this number. Wherever modern processing plants are installed, growing soybeans immediately becomes profitable.

AN OHIO incendiary recently confessed to burning a mill and a barn containing a large quantity of grain in an attempt to "get even" with an individual he thought owned the grain. It is impossible to understand or discover all the unknown causes of mysterious fires.

CENTRAL MARKET receipt of weevily wheat, a natural result of farm storage and a warm fall, seems to be increasing. Observing shippers will fumigate and blow infested grain before loading, thereby improving the grading of their shipments and advancing the sale price.

GAINING good will of the farmer community through corn husking contests has been found profitable by more country elevator operators this year than ever. The elevator manager finds it an easy matter to interest all merchants of the community in a corn husking contest that attracts hundreds of farmers to town and increases the sales of each.

SO MUCH corn containing an excessive percentage of rodent excreta has been arriving in central markets, all inspectors are vigilantly watching for this low quality grain and grading it sample. Cleaning corn from sealed farm cribs will prove unusually profitable. Heavy discounts on low quality corn can be depended upon to wipe out expected profits.

OUR ILLINOIS news columns give the names of two Indiana (?) truckers who have been exchanging rubber checks for corn. Like many other truckers, these buyers had purchased grain before and given checks that proved good. This was, of course, with the intention of gaining the confidence of the elevator man who failed to observe that the latest purchases by the swindlers were made on a bank holiday. Investigation of the responsibility of the strangers before accepting the first check might have prevented a heavy loss.

THE CARELESS cigarette smoker is increasing the number of fires so rapidly that his pet diversion will soon head the list of fire causes.

BESIDES the original Brown-Duvel there are now several other styles of moisture testers available from which grain handlers can choose the one best adapted to their own requirements. Since moisture is the leading factor controlling the keeping quality and in some cases the grading of grain the grain handler will find an investment in a good moisture meter to be profitable.

THE FREQUENCY with which feed manufacturers and distributors are giving dinners, buffet luncheons, moving picture shows and lectures by experts on feeding problems carries conviction that this manner of arousing interest and promoting sales has proved most profitable. The better understanding retailers have of feeding problems and up-to-date methods of selling the larger should be his purchases.

THE ELECTRIC EYE has been used so efficiently to prevent men being carried over the head of continuous belt elevators, new uses must soon be found for it in the elevator. A Jackson, Mich., firm is now using the electric eye to sort beans, which has been one of the most expensive operations of the bean handling elevator. This innovation will revolutionize the equipment and greatly reduce the cost of operating every bean elevator.

EVERY MERCHANT interested in the welfare of the grain business will be pleased to learn that one agricultural state has selected a man of long experience in the grain and milling business, a man of sound judgment and a tireless worker, to represent Nebraska in the U. S. Senate. Hugh A. Butler, of Omaha, an ex-president of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, has a clear understanding of the many handicaps now driving enterprise out of the grain business, and can be depended upon to use his influence for relief from unreasonable regimentation and unfair competition.

LONG NIGHTS and cold elevator offices have interested the midnight marauders in visiting the deserted elevators as is emphasized by reports of nightly visits by thieves, in our news columns this number. The isolated elevator office seems to be a most inviting place for wandering hoboes and local loafers, so cautious elevator operators will lock securely all doors and windows. Difficulty in disposing of radio receiving sets, adding machines and typewriters has materially reduced the losses of office equipment and it may help to reduce further such losses by securely fastening them to heavy furniture.

CHICAGO, ILL., NOVEMBER 13, 1940

THE 25 FIRES reported in this number should be enough to prompt every elevator owner to go hunting for known causes of fires with a most vigilant eye, and to correct them instantly.

THIEVES who truck grain from farmers' bins to the local elevators without consent of the owner have been causing Illinois grain buyers unusual worry, because they know, persons who do not have clear title to grain can not pass title to others. It pays to know your customers and to learn their right to give title to grain delivered before paying for it.

OWNERS OF isolated elevators or elevators located in small towns without organized fire protection owe it to themselves to arrange with neighboring villages having modern fire fighting equipment to come to their rescue in case fire is discovered in their elevator. The cost of such assistance can be covered by any mutual policy at the same rate as that granted the building. The speed of the modern fire truck enables it to serve a large territory most efficiently.

IF Congress is to continue in session one bill should be passed by the Senate which has already passed the House, the Logan-Walter bill to facilitate appeals to the courts from the arbitrary rulings by government bureaucrats.

EMPLOYING men afflicted with lung or throat trouble in a dusty grain elevator is unnecessarily inviting trouble. While organic dust may irritate it is not likely to injure a worker, but it encourages scheming lawyers to make unreasonable claims for occupational diseases.

SO MANY accidents are reported in our news columns that are traceable direct to defective ladders and stairways, it would seem that a large percentage of these facilities now in use should be discarded or put in usable condition. It is a simple matter to detect and repair defective ladders and stairways, but the elevator operators who recognize the repairs needed seem to be afflicted with chronic procrastination, often to his own misfortune.

SO MANY fires are traceable to the head drives, elevator owners are installing more and more anti-friction bearings in hope of correcting this known hazard. While all friction fires could be easily prevented if elevator owners would equip their bearings with modern lubricating devices and anti-friction bearings, the expense of such improvement is so small, the relief from fire hazard worry alone more than justifies the improvement.

DISCRIMINATING grain dealers are giving more study to the advantage accruing to their farmer patrons and to themselves from promoting the more careful selection of seeds and fertilizers, which can be depended upon to increase the yield and improve the quality of every crop. Buying the adjoining eighty may help to increase the annual return, but it also is sure to increase the investment, the taxes and the labor required to till it.

THE ELEVATOR operator who has long specialized in buying grain and field seeds is somewhat at a loss for efficient methods to retail sidelines newly installed. However, our news items tell of many firms who are overhauling their general offices and providing space for advantageously displaying all sidelines carried. Merchandising feeds, concentrates and field seeds should prove a profitable line for every country elevator and will help the elevator operator to profitably employ the space and time of himself and employees as well as better to serve farm patrons. Many new items are being added to the elevator operator's display room promoting the convenience of regular farm patrons and attracting many others who now sell their grain elsewhere.

Safe Disposal of Cobs

So many elevator fires have been traced direct to adjacent cob burners, all interested are now striving to arrange for the disposal of cobs so as to minimize the fire hazard. One Indiana elevator operator has recently installed a bee-hive shaped burner sixty-five feet from the elevator and provided fan for blowing the cobs, shucks and dust to the burner, which is surmounted with a screened top. While this plan is more expensive than providing facilities for dropping cobs into farmers' vehicles, it may eventually lead to a correction of this hazardous feature of the burners now in use.

The fertilizing value of the refuse should encourage farmers to haul this offal back to their fields, but few of them have shown a willingness to shovel the cobs into their trucks, so elevator operators have found it necessary to provide overhead bins for facilitating and expediting the transfer of the cobs to the farmers' vehicles.

One Illinois elevator operator complains that it cost him over \$1,000 last year to have the cobs hauled away. If buyers of ear corn would make more of an effort to encourage farmers to haul the cobs back to the farm, the disposal of this refuse would be simplified and the hauler helped to better yields, and the fire hazard of open cob burners corrected.

Revision of Grain Taxing Laws Needed

Assessing grain held on the farms or stored in country elevators has long influenced the early movement of grain to market, often to the owner's disadvantage, because of rising markets. Most of the surplus grain producing states assess grain held on March 1st or April 1st of each year thus hastening the marketing of last year's crops and some times exercising a depressing influence on the market. If all grain crops could be marketed gradually, the surplus would be more readily absorbed by the market, and the balance held on the farm would be so small as to be of little concern to growers.

By extending the date for assessing personal property to May 1st, farmers would have more time in which to dispose of their surplus. After that date northern farmers are so actively employed in cultivating the fields they have little time in which to market any grain left on the farm. The Texas farmer would, of course, have marketed his surplus grain long before.

The common interest of the grain growers and the country elevator operators should justify their demanding legislation which would defer the assessment of grain held until at least May 1st. Energetic grain dealers can readily interest farm patrons in an ac-

tive agitation for advancing annual assessment dates to May 1st and thereby promote the interest of growers and handlers. Some state taxing authorities seem disposed to favor the enactment of taxing laws which will enable the grower to market his products more leisurely.

The World's Wheat Situation

The dominant factor in the world's wheat situation is the large supply. The July 1 carryover is estimated by the Department of Agriculture to have been 1,375,000,000 bus., the largest on record for that date in past years. The wheat crop in Turkey is the largest on record, at 192,000,000 bus. The harvest in Egypt is the largest in 8 years and Canada is embarrassed by a plethora of wheat.

The international movement of wheat has been obstructed by war. Exporting countries shipped only 61,510,000 bus., from Aug. 1 to Nov. 1, against 110,111,000 bus. a year ago and 148,214,000 bus. two years ago during the corresponding three months of the crop year, in the form of wheat and flour.

While Russia is arranging the sale of 100,000 tons of wheat to Greece that country has 750,000 bus. of wheat en route from the United States to Siberian ports. China has recently taken 600,000 bus. of Australian wheat in the form of flour.

The present situation of abundance may change. Crops are a failure in the Balkan countries. The Australian wheat acreage for 1940-41 is 5.3 per cent under last year. The New South Wales wheat harvest is estimated to be 43,500,000 bus. less than last year. The 1940 wheat crop in Sweden was 47 per cent under that of 1939.

The factors making for lower prices have been so well known for months past that they have probably been discounted in the low quotations of mid-August.

The rise in the prices of wheat and corn in the United States can safely be set down to political influence, which includes governmental inflation. In soybeans the rise is due to reduced crop prospects. A political influence contributing to stagnation in the wheat and corn markets is the federal loan policy that prevents liquidation by growers and is a deterrent to investment.

THE feed dealer or country elevator operator can not consider his work done when the feed has been delivered, if sold on credit. The customer can not pay unless his feeding operations are profitable, and they may be made profitable by continuous and constructive supervision by the dealer. Such a policy will aid the merchant to withhold more credit from the unwise patron, and give more at liberal terms to customers following approved feeding practices.

Eternal Vigilance Promotes Safety

Accidents happen around a grain elevator with alarming frequency.

Individually these accidents do not seem great, but nationally they represent a tremendous loss to the industry.

Someone drops a grain door and smashes a toe. A careless hammer when cooping a car flattens a finger. Use of a pinch bar instead of a car mover may cause hernia. Loose clothing is an invitation to whirling pulleys and creates business for the undertaker. Thousands of accidents follow open hazards at tremendous costs in life, limbs, health and happiness every year.

Two primary causes contributing to many accidents are careless workman and careless management.

The most prolific cause is careless management, for observing workers are extremely sensitive to the attitude of the management. An orderly, cautious management begets orderly, cautious workmen.

The duty of management is to erect safeguards and supply necessary facilities for safe operation of its elevator. Machinery should be well guarded.

Grinders should be fitted with magnetic separators. All electric wires should be heavily insulated. Receiving pits should be protected with iron grilles. Manlifts should be fitted with protective cages and dependable brakes. Workmen should be supplied with dust masks and safety goggles where these are needed.

The duty of management includes teaching the workman safe ways of doing his job and insistence on his use of safety equipment. It includes safe practices in its own manipulations. It includes preaching of safety and an attitude of safety. Extreme caution provides a stimulating example.

We have seen managers walk into a dusty grain elevator with an open lantern, and shuddered. We have seen managers poke an inquisitive hand into the loaded throat of a singing hammer mill and trembled.

And we have seen bloody, mutilated fingers, and torn coat sleeves, and white, scared faces.

Safety begins with management, and follows down to the foremen and the workmen.

Eternal vigilance and constant teaching is its price.

Protecting the Isolated Elevator

The isolation of the average country elevator which is built of combustible material makes it advisable for the cautious owner not only to correct all known fire hazards, but to provide simple, efficient fire fighting apparatus which any elevator employee can operate without reading ten volumes of confusing instructions.

Water barrels have long stood at the head of the line with a credit of the largest number of fires extinguished principally because everyone knows that water can be depended upon to extinguish all fires when applied in their incipency. As Jack Frost has the bad habit of congealing pure water, foresighted property owners fill their barrels with a strong solution of calcium chloride using at least 2½ lbs. to a gallon of water until the thermometer drops to zero, and increasing the amount of calcium chloride to 3¾ lbs. when the thermometer drops to twenty degrees below zero.

It is necessary, however, to stir the solution thoroughly so as to insure the calcium chloride being dissolved. A little lime will prevent solution souring, but whenever a fire breaks out in the neighborhood of the bucket filled barrel, the non-freezable solution can be depended upon to be in condition for extinguishing fire.

Some owners not only keep barrels so equipped at every convenient point on each floor of plant, but they examine solution and buckets at frequent intervals to insure equipment being in usable condition should it be needed. Country towns having modern fire fighting apparatus merit an occasional survey to make sure equipment is in working order and a bountiful supply of water is obtainable.

No Intrastate Refund on Interstate Transit Shipment

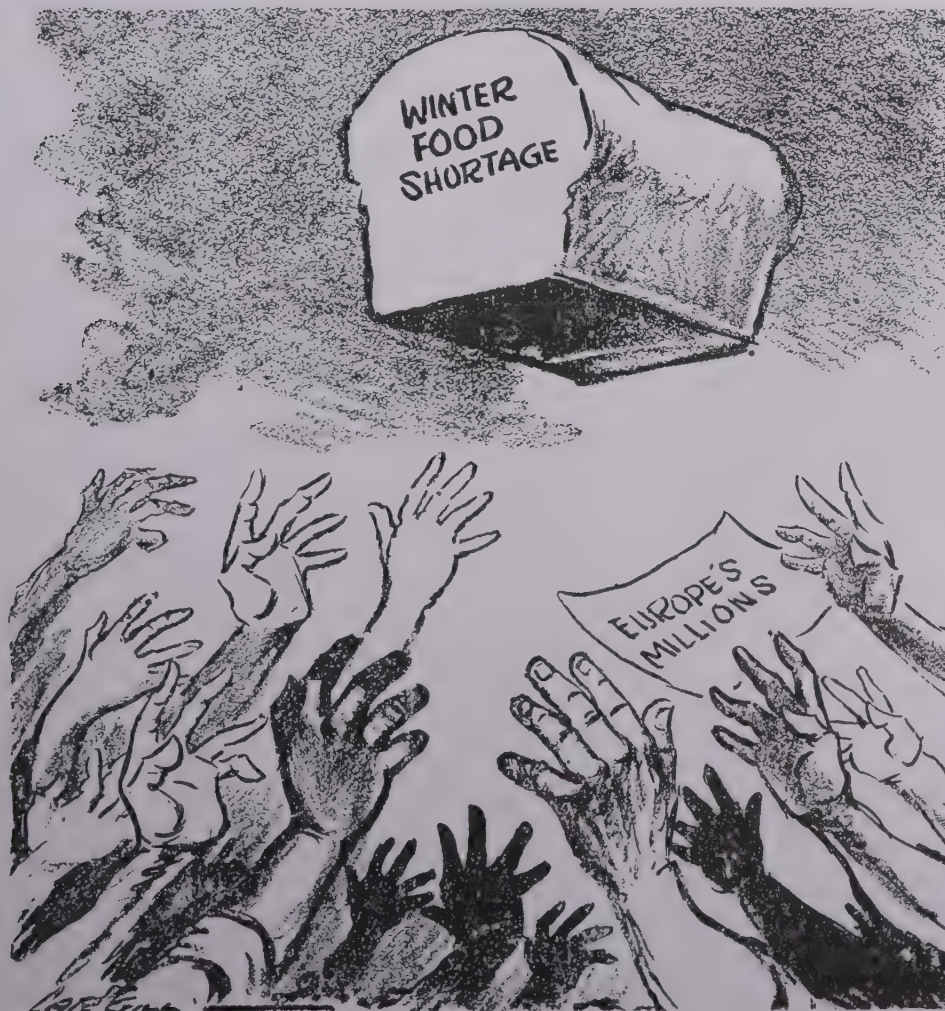
R. A. Carter buys corn in the ear in carload lots at Texas points of origin, has it consigned to his order at Cuero, Tex., where he operates a shelling plant, and reships the shelled corn to customers at other points within the state.

Under the rules of the Texas State Railroad Commission consignee at shelling point is allowed a 20 per cent adjustment of freight charges by reduction of the billed weight. The tariff filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission on interstate shipments does not allow such refund.

Carter shipped the corn to Dallas or to Marshall, Tex., to be milled in transit at Marshall or reshipped from Dallas, the grain or product eventually moving out of the state. On a few of the 23 carloads in question the shipments took a different course, admitted by the railroad to be intrastate, and on these the carrier and the court allowed Harris \$38.49.

It was held that a consignee who moved shelled corn while in transit was not entitled to refund provided in intrastate shipments by tariffs promulgated by the Texas Railroad Commission.—134 S. W. (2d) 440.

Harvest Hands of the War-Torn Nations



From the Belvidere Republican.

Asked—Answered

[Readers desiring trade information should send query for free publication here. The experience of brother dealers is most helpful. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Volume of Feeds in Pennsylvania

Grain & Feed Journals: Are any estimates available on the amount of mixed feed and feed concentrates sold in Pennsylvania annually?—D. M. Hobart, Philadelphia, Pa.

Ans.: The Bureau of Foods & Chemistry, of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, keeps no records as to the volume of prepared and mixed feeds and feed concentrates annually sold within the state.

Nearest approach to an answer are the statistics in the Census of Manufactures, prepared by the U. S. Bureau of the Census, which shows that in the year 1937, Pennsylvania had 132 establishments preparing mixed feeds, which converted \$16,574,979 worth of raw materials, plant overhead, etc., into \$19,866,812 worth of products. Pennsylvania manufacturers produced 404,599 tons of feeds made chiefly from grain that year, which were credited with a value of \$16,002,515. Feeds made chiefly from ingredients other than grain (except dog and cat food) accounted for a valuation of \$4,261,533 in the state in the same year, but no tonnage figures are given. A total of 1,195,462 lbs. of dog and cat food, other than canned, was produced the same year.

The census figures really tell little, for Pennsylvania is one of the big feed importing states, buying vast quantities of both mixed feeds, and feed ingredients from industries north, west, and south.

Some further aid is found in the general farm statistics on expenditures in the 1939 Statistical Abstract of the U. S. A. This shows that in 1929, a total of 140,617 reporting farms, representing 81.6% of the farms in Pennsylvania, spent \$56,458,000 for feeds.

Cost of Grinding Feeds?

Grain & Feed Journals: We desire to obtain some data on the cost of grinding and mixing feeds.

No doubt such information has been published in past issues of your magazine.—J. F. Moyer, sec'y Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n, Dodge City, Kan.

Ans.: Four years ago the feed millers of Indiana meeting at Marion agreed on the following schedule of charges:

The grinding schedule calls for the following rates to be charged by portable mills per 100 lbs. Roughage, 20c; crushing, 12c; medium grinding, 15c; fine grinding, 20c; minimum charge, 50c. Rates set for stationary units are 10c for crushing, 12c for medium grinding, 15c for fine grinding, 25c minimum charge. No rate is set for grinding roughage in stationary mills.

Meetings of Northern Indiana operators of stationary grinding units, were scheduled to be called for presentation and ratification of these figures. Similar meetings were scheduled to be called among portable grinder operators.

Frank T. Hamilton, sec'y of the Northwest Feed Dealers Ass'n, quoted the following from graphs prepared by power companies:

To grind shelled corn at the rate of 40 bushels per hour on a burr mill it will require 4 h.p. to grind coarse, 9 h.p. to grind medium and 16 h.p. to grind fine—not very fine, just fine. To grind barley at the rate of 40 bushels per hour on a burr mill it will require 5 h.p. to grind coarse, 15 h.p. to grind medium, and 30 h.p. to grind fine. A hammer mill on the barley grind at 40 bushels per hour will grind coarse with 15 h.p., medium with 20 h.p. and fine with 30 h.p. Oats can be ground on a burr mill at the rate of 40 bushels per hour; coarse, 5 h.p.; medium, 20 h.p., and fine, 28 h.p. Wherever the word "fine" is used it does not mean pulverized or even very fine.

Experiments made at Purdue University Agricultural Station in 1926, 1930 and 1931 to ascertain cost of grinding coarse, medium or fine, show the following amazing comparison, according to printed report:

	Cost of Grinding 100 Pounds		
	Fine	Medium	Coarse
Corn and oats for dairy cows	56.1c	5.7c	4.1c
Oats for fattening cattle	47.0c	13.3c	7.7c
Oats for fattening hogs	46.3c	13.5c	8.2c

The spread in cost between fine grinding and medium grinding is startling, to say the least, and probably not fully realized by one feed grinder in a hundred.

Waterproof Paint for Concrete?

Grain & Feed Journals: What is a good formula for concrete paint? I want to paint my concrete elevator and want a good waterproof paint.—H. V. Parker, Hugoton, Kan.

Ans.: Most of the ordinary concrete paints have cement as their base. One of these is that given in U. S. Patent No. 2,048,932, which calls for cement 100 lbs., sodium phosphate 4 lbs., and calcium chloride 6 lbs., with water sufficient to make the desired consistency.

Another protective coating for concrete is composed of asphaltum 50 lbs.; coal tar pitch, hard, 50 lbs.; rosin, dark, 40 lbs.; linseed oil varnish, 20 lbs.; coal tar oil, 50 lbs., and heavy benzoline, 30 lbs.

A third formula that is waterproof is a solution of Masif in water, the procedure being as follows:

Clean the surface.

Close any holes with cement.

Surface must be dry before application of this waterproofing solution.

Make a solution of Masif or Zimasif, about 1½ lbs. to the gallon. Hot water will make a quick solution. For the first application take one part of this concentrated solution, mix it with an equal part of water and apply with a stiff brush of fine bristles. This diluted solution will penetrate deeply.

Allow first coat to dry 24 hours or more according to weather, before applying succeeding coats.

Finish with a coat of Masif or Zimasif solution made by dissolving about 3 lbs. or more of the same materials in hot water. Apply very carefully and allow to dry as before. The treated surface will now have a steel hard finish impervious to frost, water and wear, according to Popular Mechanics Formulary.

One gallon of this solution will cover about 100 square ft.

Fumigating with Ethylene Oxide?

Grain Dealers Journal: We are favorably impressed by your recommendation in the use of ethylene oxide as a disinfectant for wheat weevil. Please give us further information as to where it can be secured, quantity prices, method of application, safety, etc.

Where can we secure dry ice in large quantities, and how do we mix it with the ethylene oxide. We have 240,000 bushels of wheat on store and will need quite a large amount of the disinfectant. What type of gas mask should be used? We have a "Dupor" respirator. Is this satisfactory.—A. B. Chrisman Grain Co., Claude H. Jewsbury, Meredosia, Ill.

Ans.: This fumigant is a gas which in combination with carbon dioxide offers to the grain trade a safe fumigant free from fire or explosion hazard, one that is just about 100 per cent effective against grain weevils even at winter temperatures, which leaves no odor on the grain, does not affect the milling or baking qualities of wheat, and one that can be employed without danger to the operator. Furthermore, the simplicity of application permits the use of ordinary tools in the hands of unskilled laborers. The value of the ethylene oxide-carbon dioxide mixture has been demonstrated by the fumigation of several millions of bushels of wheat in large terminal elevators.

Ethylene oxide at ordinary temperatures is a colorless gas. At low temperatures it is a mobile colorless liquid boiling at 10.5° C. (about 51.4° F.) and having a specific gravity of 0.887 at from 4° to 7° C. (about 39.2° to 44.6° F.). The concentrated vapors of ethylene oxide are inflammable, but concentrations up to 3½ pounds per 1,000 cubic feet of space are nonexplosive and noninflammable. The ignition point is 814° F. The gas is not highly toxic to man, but when inhaled for a long time produces a cyanosis, which, however, is counteracted by the use of carbon dioxide as an antidote.

The process of fumigation consists of mixing 3 pounds of liquid ethylene oxide and 30 pounds of carbon dioxide in the solid form and introducing this quantity into the grain for each 1,000 bushels at the point where it enters the bin. The mixture is carried down with the grain and becomes thoroughly distributed

throughout the grain column where it soon changes to a vapor that kills all insects present.

For fumigation purposes a special type is used that is not compressed so much as the ordinary type. It is about as hard as chalk and so is very easily crushed. If necessary the ordinary kind can be used. Since it evaporates at the rate of about 5 per cent by weight per day in the insulated boxes in which it is shipped, it should not be ordered ahead of time, but only after the ethylene oxide is on hand, so that the fumigation can proceed as soon as the solid carbon dioxide arrives.

The carbon dioxide is prepared for use by being broken into small pieces with a sledge, spade, or ice pick in a wooden, open-end box from which it can be shoveled easily into the pails or other containers in which the mixture is carried to the grain. The ethylene oxide, which is obtained in liquid form in steel cylinders or tanks, is poured over it in the proportion of 1 pound to each 10 pounds of the solid carbon dioxide.

The mixture should be stirred a little so that all the liquid will be taken up by the carbon dioxide. Placing a small quantity of bran or elevator dust in the pail before the carbon dioxide is put in will prevent the collection of free liquid in the bottom of the pail. To minimize loss by evaporation the material should be mixed just before it is to be used.

The mixture is carried to the bin floor of the elevator, where it should be applied without delay by shoveling it into the grain stream as it is entering the bin. To spread it on the stream of wheat traveling on the belt conveyor would result in the loss of considerable fumigant before it reached the bin and should not be practiced. If the speed at which the grain is being run into the bin is known, it is a simple matter to figure out the rate at which the fumigant should be applied in order to obtain a dosage of 33 pounds of the mixture per 1,000 bus. of grain. For example, if the wheat is run into the bin at the rate of 12,000 bus. an hour, a 33 pound batch of the fumigant should be fed into the grain stream during every 5 minute period.

Ethylene oxide is delivered f.o.b. Niagara Falls, New York, at 31½c in 18½ lb. cylinders, 26½c per pound in 95 or 175 lb. steel cylinders. The cylinders are loaned and returnable; if return is delayed a demurrage charge of \$1 per month is made.

No gas mask is necessary, but if several hours time is required for the job different men should take turns to avoid being nauseated.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same occupation. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

Nov. 15. Texas Feed Mfrs. Ass'n at College Station, Tex.

Dec. 3, 4, 5. Western Grain & Feed Ass'n, Des Moines, Ia.

Dec. 10, 11, 12. Farmers Elevator Ass'n of South Dakota at Lincoln Hotel, Watertown, S. D.

Jan. 13, 14. Northwest Retail Feed Ass'n, Hotel St. Cloud, St. Cloud, Minn.

Jan. 27. Farm Seed Group of the American Seed Trade Ass'n at the Palmer House, Chicago, Ill.

Jan. 27, 28. Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, Columbia Club, Indianapolis, Ind.

Jan. 28, 29, 30. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Iowa, Savery Hotel, Des Moines, Ia.

Feb. 4, 5, 6. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota, Grand Forks, N. D.

Feb. 18, 20. Minnesota Farmers Elevator Ass'n, Hotel Radisson, Minneapolis, Minn.

June 9, 10, 11. Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents, Minneapolis, Minn.

New Rules for Chicago Board?

Seven different petitions for amendments to the rules of the Chicago Board of Trade have been rejected by the directors.

In rejecting petition No. 1 for assessments on trades the directors had in mind a new rule having the same purpose in view, and on which the rules committee has been at work for some time, and which is to be posted for ballot vote.

Altho rejected, the other six amendments have been taken up again by Daniel F. Rice, with a view to forcing the directors to post them for ballot, by obtaining 100 or more signatures.

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. Dealers having anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade are urged to send it to the Journals for publication.]

Grain Dealers Appreciate Entertainment at Louisville

Grain & Feed Journals: We have received letters from all over the United States telling us how much the Grain Dealers National Ass'n Convention was enjoyed. It certainly does make us feel good to know we have pleased the Grain Trade. The entire local committee appreciates your efforts in promoting the Convention and through me extends their sincere thanks.—Rees H. Dickson, Chairman Gen'l Com'te, Louisville, Ky.

On Consumer Cooperation

Grain & Feed Journals: In comparatively restricted sections of this country, consumer cooperatives have started with a hope and a prayer and blossomed into flourishing, far-flung institutions. These examples, blooming in retail circles, have shocked some independent business men into an unjustified state of fear and a chip-on-the-shoulder spirit of fight.

The grain trade has had a good deal of experience with cooperatives, both producer and consumer. Most original producer cooperatives in the grain trade have become consumer cooperatives also in their approach to and development of side lines.

The grain trade has learned to have no more fear of cooperatives than of any other form of healthy competition. In most sections of the grain belt the line elevator, the independent elevator and the cooperative elevator live side by side in comparative harmony, and have few, if any, more squabbles than independent competitors who are burdened with no cooperative spirit.

When the cooperative elevator is soundly managed and progressively and efficiently operated to give maximum service at reasonable cost it grows into a successful institution. When an independent elevator is operated on the same basis it, too, becomes a success. When either forsakes the rules of sound economics and fails to match the capacities of its competition, it is faced with trouble. The road to failure is strewn with the remains of cooperative elevators whose directors under-rated the importance of efficient management, sought special favor, or grew careless about the collection of book accounts. But in the wreckage are to be found also the remains of a good many independent operators who unwisely thought they could beat the market, or persistently over-bid their competitors.

It is a good deal like the chain store evil. One chain store manager in a county seat town, when questioned on his known ability to beat local competition, remarked, "We know how to display and merchandise our goods, we keep our stocks fresh, and we advertise intelligently to bring in the customers."

In many small towns, and county seats, independent merchants can be found who are holding their own in the face of the chain store evil. But in practically every such case the spirit, the attitude, the display, and the merchandising sense of the independent will match that of the chain store.

It is to be expected that consumer cooperatives in some areas will prove successful, and in others fail dismally. It is a question of management, and the ability of established merchants to maintain their position thru efficient service, and sound business practices.—Server & Smith.

Taking Government Domination More Seriously

Grain Dealers Journal: The grain trade is taking matters more seriously and dealers are beginning to realize that it is going to take a lot of organized work to keep the Government from taking over the grain, feed and milling business. We sometimes wonder who is at the helm of our business. It takes organizations where every individual of an industry is interested in keeping this industry from the regulations which are being forced upon us.—A. H. Meinershagen, Sec'y, Higginsville, Mo.

Thresherman Sued for Misrepresenting Elevator Weights

Grain Dealers Journal.—One of our prominent grain dealer-miller members is filing a suit against a thresherman for slander. The defendant has made false representations against the scale weights on grain delivered by farmers to the elevator, and in specific instances the thresherman recommended to his farmer customers that they take their grain to a neighboring elevator, where his *threshing machine weights* held out with the elevator scale weights. In the presence of a witness, the thresherman made the statement that *after* he had "adjusted" his own machine automatic hopper, that his weights held out with the competitor grain dealer weights.—Fred K. Sale, Sec'y Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n.

A New Program for Farm Aid

Grain & Feed Journals: First of all, we determine a parity price on farm products—a price which enables the farmer to exchange his products on a fair basis for the products of industry.

The farmer manages his own farm; grows what he likes, and markets his products in the open market just as he has been doing ever since Noah got out of an Ark.

If he sells them for less than parity prices—to the advantage of every consumer in the United States—he will be paid the difference between the sale price and the parity price—but no farmer, big or little, will be paid more than \$500 in benefits in any one year.

Every farmer, whether tenant or farm owner, who makes a living on the soil, will submit a statement just as does the income tax payer. It will be a statement backed by affidavits as to the farm products which he grew and sold.

This statement will be filed, just as an income tax blank is filed, in a central headquarters—perhaps a single office in four or six agricultural counties.

The central office will check this statement, just as income tax statements are checked, and compute the amount each farmer is to receive—not over \$500 in any one year.

Under this program millions of people will be aided and encouraged in making farming a way of life.

By limiting benefits to \$500 for each farmer, we automatically reduce surpluses where surpluses are produced. Every farmer will know that if he produces surpluses at a loss, he will take the loss himself, except to the extent of \$500.

Under this program surpluses which depress the price of every product grown on family-size farms will be reduced, and the price of farm products will naturally rise toward parity; and the cost of putting this simple program into

effect will become less and less, and probably disappear altogether.

This will enable hundreds of thousands of unemployed to make their own living on farms; tenants will become farm owners, and farm owners will be able to pay off the mortgages on their farms.

A farm program which ignores the fact that there is not even a probability that we can profitably export the immense supply of farm products being placed in our "Ever-normal Granaries" must be abandoned.—Asher Howard, Minneapolis, Minn.

Sidelines for Grain Dealers

Grain & Feed Journals: I understand that the average farmer uses about 5 gallons of fly spray for the protection of his cattle and horses each season, or about one gallon per month.

While this product is sold by drug stores, grocery stores, hardware stores, and the oil companies operating tank wagon services to farms, and therefore holds little inducement to grain dealers as a sideline because of low volume of sales, it is logically a part of the complete service that grain and feed dealers can offer farmers.

The probable volume of sales of fly spray alone by the average grain and feed dealer, due to the many outlets thru which fly spray is sold, is not of itself very interesting to either the grain dealer or the manufacturer of the fly spray. But if fly spray were a part of a complete service that included spray guns, farm fumigants, rat poisons, poultry and livestock remedies, and associated items, available in mixed lots from single sources, it might conceivably be an interesting, and paying sideline.—A. E. L.

College Station, Tex.—Sales of fertilizer in Texas during 1939-40 totaled 107,950 tons against 86,036 tons during the previous year, reports G. S. Fraps, state chemist, in charge of fertilizer laws, who points out that 20% to 30% increases in crop yields result from proper fertilization in some areas.



Hugh A. Butler, Omaha, Neb., U. S. Senator-elect.

	Option		Oct.	Oct.	Oct.	Oct.	Wheat											
	High	Low	'83	'24	'25	'26	Oct.	Oct.	Oct.	Oct.	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.
							28	29	30	31	1	2	4	6	7	8	9	12
Chicago	110½	68¾	87½	86½	88¼	84¾	83¾	83¼	84¼	84¼	84	84½	85¾	84	87½	87¾	88½	87¾
Winnipeg	79¾	71½	71¼	71¼	71½	71¾	85	71½	71½	71½	71½	71½	71½	71½	72½	72¼	72	72½
Minneapolis	87	66½	85½	84¼	84	82¾	83	82½	81½	82¾	82¾	82¾	84	82½	84½	86¼	86½	.....
Kansas City	82¾	62¾	82	81	81¾	78¼	79¾	78¼	77½	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	81	82¼	83¼	82½
Duluth, durum, new	77¾	63	75	74½	74½	72¾	72¾	71½	71¾	72¾	73	73¾	75	73¾	75¾	77¾	77¾	.....
Milwaukee	88½	68¾	87¾	86¾	86¾	84½	85¼	83¾	83¾	84¼	84	84	85½	84	87¾	87¾	88½	.....
Corn																		
Chicago	67¾	53½	62½	62¼	62½	60¾	60¾	59½	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾	60¼	60	62	62¾	62½	62½
Kansas City	58¾	51	57¾	57¼	57	55½	55½	55¾	54½	55¼	55¼	55¼	55¾	55¾	57½	57¾	57¾	58¼
Milwaukee	63½	53½	62¾	62¾	62¼	60½	60½	59½	59½	59½	59¾	59¾	60¾	60	62	62¾	62¾	.....
Oats																		
Chicago	37¼	27¼	35¾	35	35½	34¾	34¾	34½	34½	34½	34½	34¾	35	35	35¾	36¾	37¼	37¾
Winnipeg	33½	25¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	32	32¾	33¾	33¾
Minneapolis	32¾	24¼	31¼	31¼	31¼	30¼	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	31¼	31	31¾	32¾	32¾	.....
Milwaukee	37¼	27¾	35½	35	35½	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	35	35	35¾	36¾	37¼	.....
Rye																		
Chicago	50½	38¾	46¼	45¾	45¾	44¾	44¾	43½	43½	43½	44¼	44¾	44¾	43¾	46¼	45¾	46¼	45¾
Minneapolis	46¾	36¼	44¾	44¼	44¼	43	43¼	42¾	42¾	42¾	43	43	42¾	43	44¾	44¾	44¾	.....
Winnipeg	48¾	39¾	46¼	46¼	46¼	45	45	45½	44¼	44½	44½	44¾	44¾	44¾	46¾	47	46¾	47¼
Duluth	45¾	42¾	45¾	45¼	44¼	43	43¼	43	42¾	42¾	43	43	43¾	43	44¾	44¾	44¾	.....
Barley																		
Minneapolis	40¾	33¼	38¾	37¾	37¼	37	37½	37	37¼	37½	37¼	37¼	37¾	37½	39¾	40½	40¾	.....
Winnipeg	47¾	30½	41	40¾	40½	40½	40¾	40¾	40¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	44¾	45¼	45¾	47¼
Soybeans																		

Truckers Try Short Weight in Iowa

Another outbreak of practices by itinerant merchants to defraud grain dealers, thru tampering with the gross or tare weights of the trucks they drive, has broken out in Iowa.

Word comes of a Denison, Ia., elevator operator who caught a Nebraska itinerant merchant in this act of fraud. The truck was too long for the grain merchant's scales. It had to be weighed in two drafts. The trucker overdrove on the scales to weight the back end first, then backed up to weigh the front end. While the front end was being weighed he used an elevating apparatus on the semi-trailer to increase the weight of the front end, thus making the combined tare weight of his vehicle approximately 1,200 lbs. in excess of its actual weight.

Questioned on his actions, the trucker drove away, presumably in search of some other less vigilant victim.

Less lucky was Roy Scofield, of Roy A. Scofield Co., Council Bluffs, Ia., says Harold E. Theile, sec'y of the Western Grain & Feed Ass'n. William Schultz, of Haddon, Kan., went to the Scofield elevator in September to buy a load of grain, and said he wanted to pay with a check. He offered the name of a reliable Omaha livestock commission firm as reference, and this commission firm reported favorable transactions. So Schultz got the grain, and Scofield got a check for \$ 0.37. The check "bounced."

General Feeds Co., supposedly of Minneapolis, is likewise causing quite a bit of trouble. Truckers representing this so-called

firm pay for grain with drafts drawn on General Feeds Co. The drafts "bounce" back unpaid.

"We find," says Sec'y Theile, "that this firm does not have any feeds registered with the Department of Agriculture, has no permit to do business in Iowa, no records filed with the Sec'y of State as an out-of-state corporation, and no record of the company's existence is shown in Dun & Bradstreet."

Corn for Fuel Not Practical

A surplus of maize (corn) left in Argentina from the battlings of European nations and the tying up of foreign merchant ships with business closer to home ports, brought to the front experiments with using this surplus for fuel.

The experiments centered around use of maize for railway fuel, and for this purpose the Central Argentine Railway supplied the government's *Comisión de Combustibles* with locomotives and time for trial runs between Rosario and Galvez and Rosario and Ceres.

Altho the experiments included straight maize, 50-50 mixtures of maize and Welsh coal, and 30-70 mixtures of maize and Welsh coal, the commission was forced to issue a report that no form or mixture of maize can be justified for use as a railway fuel. Laboratory tests proved that while Welsh coal gives an average of 8,267 calories, maize on the cob gave only 3,800 calories, leaving the count two to one in favor of the coal.

Commented the *Argentine Times*: "It might be added that if the measure were feasible, it would have long since been discovered, since maize surpluses are not at all a new thing."

Object to Restricting Storage of Grain

Storage of grain no farther East than Buffalo as a wartime measure drew protests at the annual meeting of the Co-operative Grange League Federation Exchange, Inc., in Syracuse, N. Y.

A resolution adopted unanimously criticized the government's plan to make Buffalo the easternmost point for storing grain. It was pointed out that Buffalo, as an important rail center, in the event of war would be among the first Northern cities bombed.

If railroads leading to the East were severely damaged, livestock and poultry would be without grain, supporters pointed out, and asked grain storage further East.

J. A. McConnell, general manager of the G. L. F., warned that the preparedness program is "bound to have far reaching effects on farmers and the G. L. F."

CCC Reports Increase in Corn Resealed

Corn resealed by farmers under the 1940 corn resealing program increased by 20,000,000 bus. in the past ten days, Commodity Credit Corporation announced Oct. 25. There was also an increase of nearly 5,000,000 bus. in the amount of corn redeemed by producers in the period ending Oct. 22. Total corn from the 1938 and 1939 corn loans released to producers is 76,029,835 bus., which combined with the 25,282,000 bus. sold to the British Government and 4,842,820 sold in the United States, makes a total of 106,154,655 bus. disposed of thus far in 1940. Corn owned or held under loan by the Corporation as of Oct. 22, 1940, was:

Farm stored 1938 loan..... 94,057,505 bus.
Farm stored 1939 loan..... 223,169,212 bus.
Resealed by producers in 1940... 43,368,531 bus.
Corn owned by Corporation.... 91,099,916 bus.

Total 451,695,164 bus.

Washington News

The Commodity Credit Corp. reported loans aggregating \$54,582,000 had been made on 1,126,570 bales of 1940 crop cotton thru Oct. 28.

Senator King introduced a bill in Congress Nov. 8 to modify the Johnson Neutrality Act, so that Great Britain can buy farm products in the United States on credit.

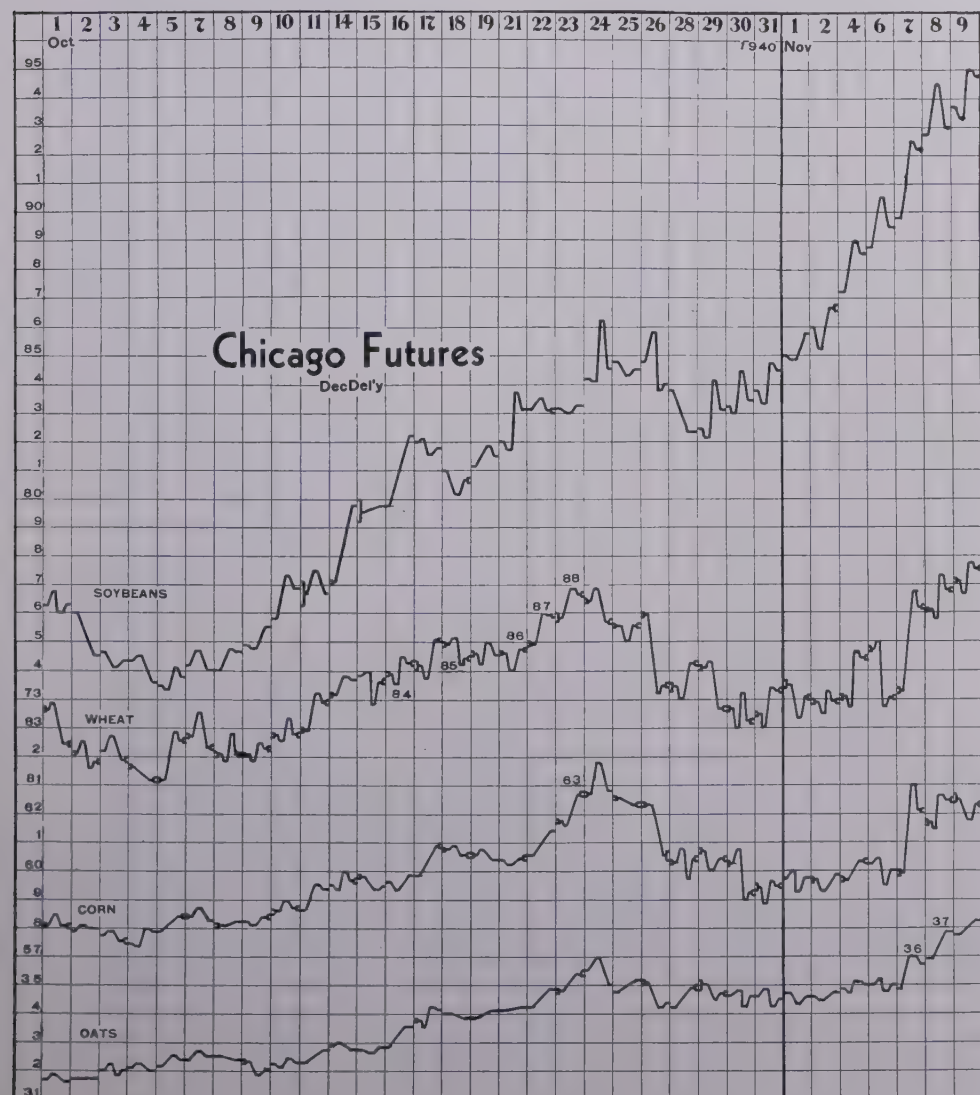
The Surplus Marketing Administration of the U.S.D.A. has extended the time for exportation of wheat flour, sold under the 1939-40 wheat flour export program, from Oct. 31 to Dec. 31, and for making application for payment under the program from Dec. 31 to Feb. 28, 1941.

Wheat farmers co-operating with the 1940 A.A.A. program are assured an average return of at least 81c per bu. at the farm, according to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. The average loan value is placed at 63c, to which is added conservation and parity payments of 18c per bu.

Vice-president-elect, and former sec'y of agriculture, Henry A. Wallace, in a pre-election speech at Springfield, Ill., Oct. 23, proposed large gifts of surplus crops to impoverished European countries if Great Britain wins the war. Presumably that is a hint at how to get rid of a burdensome surplus.

The Surplus Marketing Administration received offers to Nov. 1 on its proposed purchase of 250,000 bus. of No. 2 or better hard wheat, and 150,000 bus. of rye for donation to the Red Cross thru which this grain is to be shipped to Finland. Provisions were for shipment not later than Nov. 18, for delivery at Baltimore on or before Nov. 23, and for the grain to be packed in new jute bags to contain 120 lbs. net weight.

Chicago Futures



E. H. Morris Fireproof Elevator at Evansville

A modern, reinforced concrete elevator with capacity for 110,000 bus., and incorporating most of the features that make speedy and efficient the handling, cleaning and mixing of grain as designed by elevator engineers, has been erected for the E. H. Morris Elevator at 2501 Broadway, Evansville, Ind.

The elevator is served by a side track from a main line of the Louisville & Nashville railroad, and its properties face Broadway, a busy highway that follows the Ohio river west from Evansville.

It has a carload receiving pit, a huge driveway built to accommodate the largest trucks in the grain transport business, two fast legs, and four loading spouts for efficient service to both trucks and railroads.

A modern drier, numerous bins, a sheller, and a cleaner, perform any service common to a grain elevator.

The three sections of the plant, the drier, with two adjoining storage bins, the headhouse, and a nest of storage tanks follow a design by C. E. Flora, of the Reliance Construction Co. to make use of the reinforced concrete drier building and its adjoining storage bins, which were all that remained from a fire that destroyed the cribbed elevator that preceded the new structure.

Dimensions of the headhouse are 30x40 ft. on the ground and 110 ft. high, with the top 38 ft. devoted to the bin and head floors. In this headhouse are 11 bins, ranging in capacity from 850 bus. to 5,100 bus. Five of the bins are deep, extending from below the ground level up 72 ft. to the bin floor. The rest are overhead bins.

Adjoining the track side of the headhouse is a driveway, 64 ft. long, 16 ft. wide and 21 ft. high, inside measurements. This driveway is closable at each end by folding double doors over openings 14 ft. wide by 18 ft. high. On the headhouse side this driveway is open to the elevator's workroom. On the track side is a door that leads out under the loading spout to cars on the sidetrack.

Close to this outside door is a scale beam hood that projects from the side of the driveway to house the type registering beam of a 100 ton Fairbanks track scale with a deck 52 ft. long on which cars are spotted for loading.

In the driveway are two pits, one for ear corn and one for small grain, with combined capacity for 1,000 bus. The ear corn pit is covered with an 8x3 ft. trap door, and has capacity for 400 bus. The small grain pit is covered with an 8x3 ft. steel grate, and has room for 600 bus.

Trucks are dumped into either pit with a special-built, extra heavy, Western overhead, traveling trucklift, riding on overhead rails securely anchored in the concrete high up on the driveway walls. This trucklift is driven by a 7½ h.p. motor, and has a brake to lock it where stopped.

Experiment has demonstrated to Bob Morris, manager of the elevator, that this trucklift is strong enough to lift and hold the driving wheels of a tractor under full load in a semi-trailer. He plans to use it for dumping semi-trailer loads by installing ahead of it a standard overhead truck lift of slightly faster speed to pick up the front wheels of tractors and lift them slightly faster than the heavy dump lifts the rear wheels. By this means he will lift the entire tractor of a semi-trailer outfit at an angle to dump the load carried in the semi-trailer. This thought was in his mind when he specified a truck dump shed with 21 ft. inside clearance.

The ear corn pit is cleared speedily by a Western drag that moves its contents into a Western No. 11 sheller which is driven by a 40 h.p. inclosed motor and has capacity to shell 2,000 bus. of ear corn per hour. Shelled

corn and cobs drain together into the boot of the steel cased ear corn leg which is driven by a 20 h.p. inclosed motor thru a geared speed reducer and roller chain, and carries 16x7 inch buckets on 12 inch centers at sufficient speed to give the leg a rated capacity for elevating 7,000 bus. of grain per hour.

A turnhead from this leg drains into a special-built Sidney cob and husk reel on the head floor; or to a distributor on the floor below.

The special Sidney corn reel is 18 ft. long, and 42 inches in diameter with screw conveyor below it. This machine is driven by a 7½ h.p. inclosed motor. The machine is rated to clean 2,000 bus. or more of corn per hour. Cobs and husks from this reel drain thru a sharply inclined spout to a cob burner 50 ft. from the elevator. The cob burner is 18 ft. in diameter, and well ventilated for the complete burning of cobs. The end of the spout that drains into burner has a jump gap to prevent a back draft which might carry sparks up into the elevator.

Shelled corn from the reel drops to a distributor on the floor below for passage to car loading spout, screw conveyors, or headhouse bins.

The small grain pit in the driveway is hoped to drain into the boot of the small grain

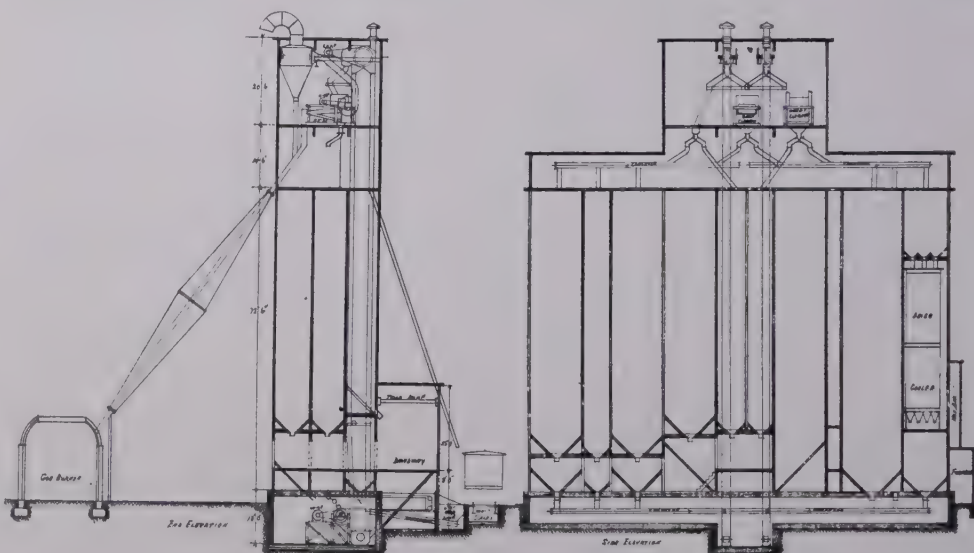
leg which is driven by a 30 h.p. inclosed motor thru geared speed reducer and roller chain. It carries 14x7 inch CC cups on 10 inch centers. The turnhead on this leg directs grain into an Eureka small grain cleaner with capacity to handle 4,000 bus. per hour; or to the distributor floor below. The cleaner is driven by a 15 h.p. inclosed motor.

Both legs run on anti-friction roller bearings. A Western manlift is used for passage up the leg well.

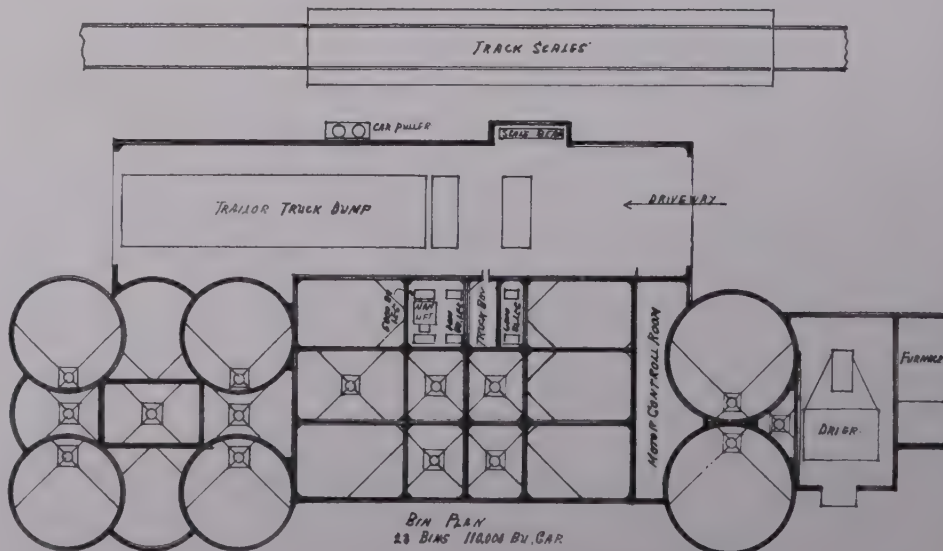
On the bin floor below the cleaner and head floor are three distributor turnheads taking grain from leg heads and cleaners and swinging in a circle over three spout tables. Steel spouts from each of these spout tables reach any bin in the head house; or pass grain to the screw conveyors that carry grain to the drier or to the storage bins. Thru this system of turnheads and spouts grain may be passed from either leg or either cleaner to the drier, the car loading spout, or to any bin in the house without re-elevation.

The car loading spout leads down across the driveway to cars spotted on the Fairbanks track scale. In this position cars may be loaded to almost exact weight, by anticipating the amount of grain in the spout a few moments before the weight of the grain to be loaded into the car has been reached.

Under the track scale is a pit into which cars of grain can be unloaded. This pit is connected with the legs by a 12 inch conveyor, supplied



Cross and Longitudinal Sectional Views of E. H. Morris Elevator.



Plan E. H. Morris Elevator at Evansville, Ind.
[See facing page and outside front cover]

by the Screw Conveyor Corp., and driven by a 5 h.p. motor.

Trucks can be loaded with bulk grain thru any of three truck loading spouts, each of which is connected to an overhead bin, to eliminate need for re-elevation for this purpose. An 8-inch spout loads trucks in the elevator driveway from the small bin between the elevator legs. This bin and its spout can also be used for running grain thru the driveway and the driveway pits.

An 8 inch and a 5 inch spout, respectively, are connected to turnheads under the two outside overhead bins. These have telescoping ends that may be extended thru the workfloor's outside door to reach trucks driven along side of the elevator. They may also be used to run grain thru grating in the workfloor connected with spouting to the legs. The 5 inch spout is used for sacking grain. One man holds the sack, the other holds the end of the spout and uses one hand to cut off the flow of grain between sacks.

A 12 inch screw conveyor, driven by a 5 h.p. motor, carries grain from the bin floor of the head house to the drier building's garner bin, and to the two adjoining storage tanks. The

drier building houses a Randolph oil-electric grain drier with capacity for 750 bus. per hour. The two storage tanks joined to it are each 14 ft. in diameter and 72 ft. high, one having capacity for 8,500 bus., the other for 8,700 bus. An interstice bin between these tanks and the drier building holds 1,000 bus. Return of grain from the drier and these storage bins is thru a 12 inch screw conveyor in a conveyor tunnel that leads back to the legs in the workhouse.

Space between the drier building's tanks and the main elevator is walled up to create a small, dust-tight room, opening thru a tight fire-door into the driveway. This is the electrical control room, where all motor controls are located in spark-proof boxes on a wall. All motors in the plant are inclosed and self-ventilating.

The main storage unit for the elevator is a nest of four reinforced concrete tanks, with inner and outer space bins, adjoining the west side of the head house. This unit rests on a 30x36 ft. foundation. Each of the tanks will hold 6,150 bus. A rectangular bin between them will hold 3,000 bus. The three outer space bins will hold 3,650 bus. each, and the one inner space bin will hold 2,550 bus. Each

of the tanks is 12 ft. in diameter and 72 ft. high. Both tanks and the bins connected with them have metal test doors in the conveyor tunnel below them. The contents of one or more bins may be dropped into the 12 inch return screw conveyor in this tunnel for efficient mixing of grain.

The elevator's two-room, 20x36 ft., one-story and basement, brick office is about 100 ft. from the elevator. At the entrance to this office is the 9x34 ft. concrete deck of the 30-ton Fairbanks truck scale.

The elevator does a large merchandising, drying, and storage business, and is federally licensed and bonded. Most of the grain received comes in by truck. About 75% of the corn, wheat, and soybeans shipped out move by rail, the rest by truck, tho manager Bob Morris says the outbound truck business is increasing by leaps and bounds, southern truckers and feeders finding the elevator a handy place to load with little loss of time. Safety in dealing with truckers depends upon sales on a strict cash basis, and over scales large enough to assure dependable weights.

E. H. Morris Elevator operates seven trucks of its own, each a 1½ ton straight job fitted



1. Bob Morris at his desk in office of E. H. Morris Elevators at Evansville, Ind. 2. Attractive brick office of E. H. Morris Elevators has two rooms. 3. Elevatorman Carl Barnett at beam of track scale. 4. Helper John Hape and Carl Barnett sacking corn for a Kentucky trucker. 5. Bob Morris gives instructions to one of his truck drivers.

[See facing page and outside front cover]

with dual rear wheels and heavy driving gears. These trucks are employed for inter-elevator movement between Evansville, and the company's elevators at Grayville, Crossville, and Maumie, Ill., as well as for hauling direct from farms, and direct to feeders in adjacent consuming territory.

Over 16% Flaxseed Crop Held on Farms

Minneapolis, Minn., November 2.—In the Northwest little harvesting of the 1940 flaxseed crop still remains to be done. A surprisingly small percentage of the northwestern crop has moved to market in comparison with the quantity received during the same period in earlier years. If the last government estimate of 30,629,000 bus. production (Oct. 1) is correct, there should be another 6,000,000 bus. at least to move to Minneapolis and Duluth this season. We know that a good deal of flax is in store in country elevators. This situation started when the Minneapolis and Duluth terminal elevators became congested during September. The seed continues to linger in the country because the price for flax is low in comparison with former years and in comparison with wheat and corn. According to a recent Department of Agriculture report, the average price received by farmers in the United States for flaxseed on Oct. 15, 1940, was \$1.27 per bushel compared to the five-year average August, 1909, to July, 1914, of \$1.69 a bushel, the five-year October average from 1909 to 1913 of \$1.66 a bushel.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Open Interest in Future Deliveries

As reported by the C.E.A. for wheat, corn, oats and rye, and by the Board of Trade Clearing House for soybeans the open interest in all futures on the Chicago Board of Trade recently has been as follows, in 1,000 bus.:

	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Soybeans
July 6	68,804	22,335	7,643	15,164	1,802
July 13	76,482	21,943	8,296	15,303	1,810
July 20	79,485	20,683	8,474	15,305	1,732
July 27	79,178	21,409	9,075	16,330	1,827
Aug. 3	80,359	22,134	9,571	16,427	1,778
Aug. 10	82,082	22,982	10,061	16,734	2,390
Aug. 17	80,492	22,585	10,131	16,515	2,781
Aug. 24	77,384	22,927	10,164	16,075	2,906
Aug. 31	70,137	22,470	10,403	15,469	2,963
Sept. 7	60,516	22,779	10,580	14,290	3,610
Sept. 14	59,707	22,075	10,961	13,962	3,038
Sept. 21	58,871	19,176	10,132	14,601	3,168
Sept. 28	58,175	19,454	10,115	14,316	3,331
Oct. 5	57,283	19,641	10,119	14,273	3,531
Oct. 11	56,279	19,516	10,192	14,558	4,321
Oct. 19	55,539	20,287	10,392	14,562	5,273
Oct. 26	55,850	20,811	10,382	15,014	5,976
Nov. 2	54,629	22,070	10,466	15,107	6,477
Nov. 9	55,877	22,771	10,380	14,860	7,180

Grain Futures Trading Slackened During October

Trading in grain futures on the Chicago Board of Trade amounted to 368,975,000 bus. during October, 1940, compared with 374,727,000 bus. for September, 1940, and 548,292,000 bus. for October, 1939, the Commodity Exchange Administration announced.

Of the 368,975,000 bus. traded in all grain futures during October, 279,554,000 bus., or 75.8 per cent, was in wheat; 60,785,000 bus., or 16.5 per cent, in corn; 16,600,000 bus., or 4.5 per cent, in oats; 12,036,000 bus., or 3.2 per cent, in rye. December was the most active future for all grains, accounting for 55.4 per cent of the total volume of trading.

Open contracts in wheat futures declined 3,402,000 bus. between Sept. 30 and Oct. 31, and the daily average of open contracts for October was 56,050,000 bus. Open contracts in corn increased 1,947,000 bus. for this month with a daily average of 20,108,000 bus. Open contracts in oats increased 390,000 bus. with a daily average of 10,311,000 bus. Open contracts in rye futures increased 889,000 bus. from Sept. 30 to Oct. 31, with daily open contracts averaging 14,624,000 bus.

Trading in soybean futures broke all records Nov. 7, amounting to 1,384,000 bus.

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Decatur, Ill., Nov. 2.—The movement to market during the bean harvesting period was far below last year.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

North Manchester, Ind.—We stored 12,700 bus. of government loan corn at our North Manchester elevator last fall but this year all loan corn is being held on the farms.—Clay Syler.

Kansas City, Mo.—Shipments of grain sorghums were the largest for the month of October since 1929, much going to industrial alcohol plants as a substitute for corn. There was also a movement into Texas, where the crop was also slow in coming to market.

Boise, Ida.—The first carload of fumigated hay ever shipped from Idaho is on its way to California. Director Paul T. Rowell of the State Bureau of Plant Industry said the hay moved from Nampa was performed to comply with California's alfalfa weevil quarantine.—F. K. H.

St. Joseph, Mo., Nov. 2.—Car No. 130569 Q arrived today from the Ely Grain Co., Auburn, Neb. Grades No. 3 yellow soybeans, 57.3 lbs. test weight, 11.2% moisture; 1.7% foreign material, 0.8% damage, and 12.2% splits. As far as I know this is the first car of soybeans ever shipped from Nebraska.—R. G. Graham, Danen Grain & Milling Co.

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 1.—Supplies of old corn are unusually large. On Oct. 1, stocks of old corn in all positions were about 700,000,000 bus. as compared with 212,000,000 the ten year 1929-38 average. Of the total stocks about 480 million bus. were either owned, or held as collateral by the government.—Nat C. Murray, statistician, Jackson & Curtis.

Minneapolis, Minn.—During October of this year 2,050,000 net bushels of domestic flaxseed were marketed in the United States. We calculate that this brings the total amount of domestic seed marketed up to Nov. 1 to 20,000,000 net bushels or 65.2% of the government's estimate of production. If we consider that probably 3,000,000 bus. of seed will be held in the country for seeding, there remains over 7,000,000 bus. of seed still to come to market according to government estimate.—Archer Daniels-Midland Co.

Buffalo, N. Y.—A break in the long-awaited export demand for grain appears imminent following negotiation of contracts for the movement by rail from Buffalo of 1,300,000 bus. The shipments will relieve the congestion at commercial elevators on the waterfront which are filled to capacity. It is understood the grain will be moved directly to Baltimore where it will be placed in elevators for storage until England is able to move it across the ocean. Space at Baltimore has been enlarged in recent weeks and more grain may be dispatched to the Maryland port.—G. E. T.

Dodge City, Kan., Oct. 25.—A large number of trench silos have been constructed and will be filled from the crop; and in view of the large acreage that is being grazed off, the total movement of grain for market move may fall short of expectation. Country elevators are paying from 55c to 60c per hundred for good, dry grain which is somewhat over farm loan price, and due to lack of farm storage and the reduced loan price on warehouse storage, producers do not appear to be greatly interested in obtaining loans.—J. F. Moyer, sec'y, Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n.

Ottawa, Ont., Nov. 7.—Canadian wheat in store Nov. 1 was reported as 448,228,612 bus. compared with 351,511,827 bus. for the week of Nov. 3, 1939. Canadian wheat in the United States amounted to 38,874,291 bus. For the same week a year ago the Canadian wheat in the United States amounted to 16,118,000 bus. Marketings in the three Prairie Provinces for the thirteen weeks from Aug. 1, 1940, to Nov. 1, 1940, as compared with the same period in 1939: For the thirteen weeks ending Nov. 1, 1940, and the same period 1939, 209,229,826 and 315,397,961 bus. were received from the farms.—R. H. Coats, Dominion Statistician.

Galesburg, Ill.—We handled 45,000 bus. of government corn this fall.—DeForest, Inc.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Director of the Census, William L. Austin, announces that according to preliminary figures, there were 34 mills in the United States which crushed flaxseed during the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1940, reporting a crush of 194,395 tons of flaxseed and a production of 135,389,461 pounds of linseed oil. These figures compare with 190,787 tons of seed crushed and 134,326,190 lbs. of oil produced for the corresponding quarter in 1939. Stocks of flaxseed at the mills on Sept. 30, 1940, amounted to 197,062 tons compared with 178,764 tons for the same date in 1939. Stocks of linseed oil reported by the crushers were 78,943,051 lbs. on Sept. 30, 1940, compared with 78,920,971 lbs for the same date in 1939.

Decatur, Ill., Nov. 9.—The fair, snappy weather permitted corn husking to move along rapidly; another week and most of the corn through this central area will be out of the fields. Moisture generally is showing improvement in this week's corn arrivals but is still considerably above the past two years. Selling of the new crop is very moderate, the tendency is to conserve corn for the purpose of sealing under the loan. Feeds and roughage are being substituted, which tends to decrease the corn feeding for all livestock. Distillers operating in the Southwest report they have found that milo maize and kaffir corn can be substituted for corn in the manufacture of alcohol. The difference in price makes the substitution profitable.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Duluth, Minn.—Grain movement for October held up comparatively well in volume with last year, but receipts showed a large falling off as against the September traffic. Receipts for October reached 10,604,282 bus. compared with 10,164,892 bus. in 1939. Shipments last month were 8,077,742 bus. against 9,159,566 bus. in October, 1939. One freighter loaded a cargo of 323,000 bus. of spring wheat for an eastern milling concern to be held afloat at Buffalo until wanted. This is the first grain to be sent down for holding afloat. The idea is to have supplies in a handy position when ready for use. With some of the boats winding up their iron ore and coal contracts more vessel tonnage has come out on the market breaking the rate. The wheat rate to unload Buffalo long holding steady at 4c per bushel has now broken down to 3c, with several charters reported made at the low figure. In order to keep elevators open to handle incoming grain tendered them some of the houses have been supplied with box cars and have loaded them

Farmers Storing Beans

Memories of an exciting and rapid upward spiral in soybean prices a year ago, when a heavy export demand entered the soybean market to force domestic processors into a fight for their raw product, are pinching the soybean trade this fall. Farmers are filling farm bins, and available storage space in country elevators with their new crop, hopeful for another advance.

Receipts of beans at major markets to the end of October were much smaller than a year ago. Visible stocks of beans in U. S. markets on Oct. 26 aggregated 574,000 bus., compared with 5,062,000 bus. a year earlier when the movement was heavy. Offerings were light and beans commanded high prices in the spot market.

Word from Danvers, Ill., which is well within the major soybean belt, states that 10,000 bus. of storage space in the Danvers Farmers Elevator is being filled with soybeans, stored at 1c per bu. per month, or 1/30thc per bu. per day, under a public warehouse license. The space became available, according to B. J. Sharp, the elevator's manager, when farmers seized their opportunity to sell their C.C.C. corn and pay off their loans from the Commodity Credit Corp., thus emptying cribs for the new crop, and avoiding overloading of local storage facilities.

This experience is being repeated at many other country storage and shipping points thru the soybean producing areas. Commodity Credit Corp. contracts have led to a broad expansion in country elevator storage space, and this space is not likely to remain empty.

for holding on track until such time as the house facilities improve, supplying ample storage space for free in and out handling. There is now held in cars on railroad track a total of 1,165,000 bus. of various grains and more is expected to be added to steadily. In addition a boat holds 178,000 bus. The amount of Canadian holdings totals 7,822,894 bus. and aggregate of all grains in all positions, Nov. 8, was 42,179,000 bus. compared with 33,689,000 corresponding time in 1939. Release of loan wheat has commenced to crop out with advance in market price above the government level. Further rise in values would undoubtedly bring out a much larger volume. The low price of flax caused growers and country elevator men to hold back supplies.—F. G. C.

Oats Movement in October

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during October, compared with October, 1939, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1940	1939	1940	1939
Baltimore	72,042	76,572	.....	.....
Boston	14,000	18,000	.....	.....
Chicago	1,155,000	1,155,000	1,531,000	934,000
Duluth	296,187	1,340,325	662,452	993,956
Ft. Wm.	2,567,365	3,460,832	1,508,796	2,275,709
Ft. Worth	60,000	48,000	24,000	14,000
Indianapolis	282,000	142,000	358,000	198,000
Kansas City	178,000	158,000	82,000	100,000
Milwaukee	18,080	54,240	62,700	57,000
Minneapolis	1,248,750	1,809,000	1,253,250	2,499,750
New Orleans	49,903	30,185	28,400	4,240
Omaha	128,723	338,000	88,000	405,888
Peoria	156,832	294,000	198,832	334,200
Philadelphia	10,090	242,929	16,106	21,217
St. Joseph	482,000	396,000	60,000	108,000
St. Louis	190,000	230,000	162,000	246,000
Superior	117,467	624,130	206,666	553,526
Toledo	338,100	1,278,495	266,700	1,219,505
Wichita	1,500	4,500	1,500	.....

Rye Movement in October

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during October, compared with October, 1939, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1940	1939	1940	1939
Baltimore	158,700	67,483	.....	.....
Chicago	692,000	129,000	254,000	162,000
Duluth	180,589	766,997	375,124	568,473
Ft. Wm.	807,650	729,427	210,917	290,829
Hutchinson	5,000	.....	.....	.....
Indianapolis	114,000	96,000	79,500	81,000
Kansas City	18,000	16,500	7,500	9,000
Milwaukee	63,420	74,995	195,035	38,905
Minneapolis	613,500	1,174,500	550,500	582,000
Omaha	25,447	78,400	23,850	64,820
Peoria	86,400	87,800	15,600	11,000
Philadelphia	249	3,541	13,590	4,506
St. Louis	30,000	46,500	54,000	42,000
Superior	159,664	499,969	155,939	255,108
Toledo	5,600	12,600	1,400	32,815

Barley Movement in October

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during October, compared with October, 1939, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1940	1939	1940	1939
Baltimore	13,813	4,368	.....	.....
Boston	.....	1,400	.....	.....
Chicago	1,219,000	1,579,000	218,000	183,000
Duluth	599,396	744,036	817,259	838,724
Ft. Wm.	2,200,396	2,677,080	2,555,682	2,590,527
Ft. Worth	24,000	1,600	.....	3,200
Hutchinson	4,800	.....	.....	.....
Indianapolis	4,500	.....	.....	1,500
Kansas City	62,400	41,600	6,400	8,000
Milwaukee	2,431,480	2,023,986	951,400	566,150
Minneapolis	2,813,500	4,576,400	2,373,200	3,109,300
Omaha	28,800	32,000	27,200	61,640
Peoria	233,100	395,400	89,600	207,200
Philadelphia	2,496	27,020	2,282	27,955
St. Louis	230,400	277,000	20,700	17,600
Superior	1,292,377	551,063	329,256	244,399
Toledo	37,800	4,200	2,800	25,685

Soybeans Movement in October

Receipts and shipments of soybeans at the various markets during October, compared with October, 1939, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1940	1939	1940	1939
Baltimore	.....	448,693	.....	2,926
Chicago	2,409,000	10,138,000	317,000	4,705,900
Indianapolis	703,500	1,273,500	6,000	588,000
Minneapolis	28,500	.....	.....	.....
Peoria	414,000	976,300	244,500	728,200
St. Joseph	94,500	250,500	.....	3,000
St. Louis	105,800	1,132,000	100,800	.....
Toledo	853,500	2,118,000	33,000	341,665

CCC Wheat Loans Total 235,889,340 Bus.

Wheat loans through Oct. 29, 1940, totaled 235,889,340 bus. valued at \$169,400,671.10, the Commodity Credit Corporation has announced. Loans for the same period in the 1939 program totaled 147,107,324 valued at \$103,241,544.65.

The Corporation also reported on rye and barley loans through October 29, 1940. Rye loans totaled 1,669,132 bus. valued at \$633,727.97 and barley loans totaled 3,892,591 valued at \$1,241,563.81.

Wheat loans by States in farm and warehouse storage follow:

State	No. Loans	Farm Storage Bus.	Warehouse Storage Bus.	Amount
Ark.	28	.....	12,218	\$ 9,048.51
Calif.	37	33,591	95,726	87,881.38
Colo.	4,071	825,411	2,251,137	2,021,465.42
Del.	3	.....	1,625	1,327.13
Idaho	3,692	1,516,800	4,952,855	3,458,442.27
Ill.	25,638	595,715	11,373,412	9,556,646.37
Ind.	11,087	281,778	3,132,881	2,642,876.96
Iowa	5,006	352,750	2,274,696	1,960,028.88
Kans.	64,342	7,064,316	38,622,980	32,730,737.53
Ky.	922	.....	385,393	292,350.41
Md.	107	.....	51,835	36,579.76
Mich.	1,412	214,267	148,783	252,360.99
Minn.	19,835	1,563,157	6,137,837	6,091,228.26
Minn.	19,391	300,329	7,857,611	6,131,797.55
Mont.	18,906	4,708,640	16,198,874	14,417,486.91
Neb.	29,844	4,601,470	9,424,009	10,146,416.71
N. M.	455	64,245	388,441	326,881.14
N. D.	64,624	3,079,720	37,010,142	30,178,565.01
Ohio	11,243	316,859	3,373,136	2,951,369.66
Okla.	31,064	2,402,502	18,004,831	14,641,211.87
Oregon	1,946	663,018	4,594,542	3,078,560.00
Penn.	315	.....	80,016	70,070.12
S. D.	32,863	1,872,867	9,059,163	8,133,623.00
Tenn.	851	.....	271,745	212,975.17
Texas	19,457	1,487,651	17,044,223	13,595,593.74
Utah	461	622,611	195,230	403,320.81
Va.	556	.....	155,813	118,392.08
Wash.	3,633	1,078,318	8,506,565	5,418,994.90
W. Va.	2	.....	9,267	8,004.18
Wis.	1	.....	172	115.24
Wyo.	657	286,460	341,707	436,319.14
Total	372,469	33,932,647	201,956,693	\$169,400,671.10

Wheat Movement in October

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during October, compared with October, 1939, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1940	1939	1940	1939
Baltimore	166,385	349,321	98,273	394,244
Boston	.....	1,514,415	.....	.....
Chicago	713,000	1,288,000	1,797,000	2,289,000
Duluth	6,639,739	5,222,036	4,405,071	4,827,715
Ft. Wm.	11,120,770	27,505,962	11,410,811	19,908,850
Ft. Worth	131,600	176,400	351,400	1,145,200
Hutchinson	925,400	785,400	.....	.....
Indianapolis	207,500	364,000	66,000	206,000
Kan. City	2,128,000	2,464,000	3,793,560	2,669,890
Milwaukee	4,710	138,277	14,000	364,450
Min'polis	6,990,000	6,868,500	2,541,000	2,530,500
New Orleans	5,009	185,383	28,800	323,817
Omaha	457,097	598,400	498,525	348,652
Peoria	130,500	85,800	182,800	210,400
Philadelphia	421,683	332,033	767,223	199,344
St. Joseph	217,600	347,200	1,078,400	894,400
St. Louis	638,000	1,041,000	922,500	1,165,500
Superior	4,159,804	1,814,473	2,494,090	2,006,377
Toledo	676,500	805,810	502,500	390,290
Wichita	975,000	1,035,000	661,500	775,500

Corn Movement in October

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during October, compared with October, 1939, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1940	1939	1940	1939
Baltimore	186,883	175,791	.....	.....
Boston	.....	119,569	.....	.....
Chicago	13,519,000	15,938,000	10,191,000	6,793,000
Duluth	2,370,888	1,143,757	1,143,589	570,435
Ft. Worth	483,000	113,500	372,000	52,500
Ind'napolis	1,935,000	2,395,000	1,473,000	1,443,000
Kan. City	4,603,600	1,087,500	60,000	361,500
Milwaukee	1,306,650	1,404,300	755,800	301,100
Min'polis	6,241,500	2,400,000	2,263,500	1,267,500
New Orleans	78,464	1,001,705	111,732	467,400
Omaha	2,203,798	2,417,901	1,407,005	1,057,015
Peoria	2,557,500	2,277,800	1,202,800	210,400
Philadelphia	97,150	298,296	80,054	43,312
St. Joseph	1,327,500	574,500	157,500	124,500
St. Louis	915,000	1,762,500	351,000	472,500
Superior	2,007,302	556,186	1,419,150	330,293
Toledo	319,200	721,000	49,000	196,000
Wichita	.....	9,100	.....	.....

Death of H. L. Goemann

Henry Louis Goemann, an earnest worker in the organized grain trade, passed away Oct. 26, aged 77 years.

For three years he had suffered from a heart condition, but went about his daily business until a week before his death, which occurred three days after his removal to a hospital for rest and care. He was born in Cincinnati, O., where he joined the Chamber of Commerce when 21 years of age.

Leaving Cincinnati he engaged in the grain business at Chicago, and later went to Toledo, where he operated the Goemann Grain Co. with an elevator he built at Mansfield, O. After five years he removed to Mansfield, having sold the grain business at Toledo to the Cleveland Grain Co.

At the meeting of the Grain Dealers National Ass'n at Niagara Falls, N. Y., June 2 and 3, 1905, Mr. Goemann was elected a director at large when that organization had reached its lowest ebb in membership and resources. Mr. Goemann removed the office from Chicago to Toledo and bore on his shoulders the work of a president and a secretary. The following year, at the meeting at Chicago June 4 and 5 he was elected president, and the affairs of the organization started on the up-grade.

As chairman of the Ass'n's transportation com'te Mr. Goemann did very effective work in the interests of the grain trade.

When the N.R.A. was formed Mr. Goemann was appointed administrator for his district in Ohio. In 1917 while president of the Chamber of Commerce he was named to the city planning commission, where he served for several years.

He was a member of the Westbrook Country Club, and for several years vestryman of Grace Episcopal Church. Interment was in Spring Grove Cemetery, Cincinnati. He is survived by his wife, Edith, and a daughter, Mrs. Clark Husted of Toledo.

Ottawa, Ont.—Grains ground in September, 1940, by Canadian mills, are shown in bushels with comparative figures for the like month of the previous year in brackets: Wheat, 7,401,774 (8,894,675); oats, 1,115,764 (1,795,844); corn, 196,067 (318,184); barley, 252,786 (172,562); buckwheat, 4,508 (8,407); and mixed grain, 1,927,293 (1,764,365).—Dominion Bureau of Statistics.



Henry L. Goemann, Mansfield, O., Deceased.



E. S. Hughes, Minneapolis, Minn., Comptroller Chamber of Commerce.

Hillweg New Sec'y at Minneapolis

E. C. Hillweg has been elected sec'y-treasurer of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce. He was formerly assistant sec'y-treasurer in charge of public relations. In this new position he will continue to handle public relations work to the extent that his other duties will permit.

E. S. Hughes, former sec'y, has been elected to the newly created position of comptroller and will add to the duties of that position some of the former duties of Mr. Hillweg.

Mr. Hillweg was a newspaper man for many years and served as assistant to the publisher of the *Minneapolis Tribune* prior to joining the staff of the Chamber of Commerce as director of public relations 11 years ago. He has an unusually wide acquaintance with the grain and milling industries of Minneapolis and the North-



E. C. Hillweg, Minneapolis, Sec'y Chamber of Commerce.

west and with business interests outside of these fields.

Mr. Hughes has been associated with the Chamber of Commerce for 35 years, serving as assistant sec'y-treasurer for 32 years prior to his assumption of full duties on the retirement

of former Sec'y John G. McHugh. He has an excellent management record, is affectionately known to hundreds of Minneapolis and tributary grain and mill men as "Eddie," and has their active support as well as their good wishes in developing his new position.

Farm Agitator Gets His Rake-Off

AS A SHEET WRITER FOR CHICAGO RACE TRACK BOOKIES Myron W. Thatcher began his career, and later held himself out to be an accountant.

A number of audits made by him became the subject of official investigation. Thatcher had declared the Scandinavian-American Bank of Fargo to be solvent, tho it was closed in 1919, and the legislative com'te of the North Dakota House of Representatives said "The most shameful attempt to deceive by false accounting was shown by Thatcher's method of figuring reserves, as shown by his supplemental report."

SCHEME TO CONTROL.—Thatcher carries in his vest pocket the Farmers Union Grain Terminal Ass'n of St. Paul, Minn., by a cunning scheme of limiting stockholders' voting power, outlined in the following:

He got the Farm Security Administration (government) to make available to farmers a few years ago the money with which to purchase stock in regional co-operatives and the preferred shares of the Farmers Union Grain Terminal Ass'n. Farmers buying stock in the new Ass'n with money borrowed from the government were required to sign a marketing agreement binding the signer to trade only with the new ass'n or industry for a period of five years.

The \$25 per share preferred stock certificate has in small type on the back the statement that the certificate "shall have NO VOTING POWER or rights, and shall not participate in the management."

The voting rights are in the common stock only, \$1,354 of common stock controlling the organization, as of Oct. 31, 1939, when the Farm Credit Administration (government) had an investment in it of \$2,925,000, and \$367,675 had been placed in the preferred stock. In the parlance no doubt familiar to a former employee of race track bookmakers this is "Running a shoestring into a tannery."

Regardless of how many shares an individual may hold he has only one vote. It is provided that "common stock may be transferred only with the consent of the board of directors of the corporation and on the books of the corporation, and then only to persons eligible to hold the same."

Altho there are nine directors it is provided in the charter that the board "shall . . . designate three directors to constitute an executive com'te, which com'te shall have and exercise all the powers and rights of the full board of directors in the management of the business and affairs of the corporation." Under this control Thatcher held the office of general manager, the practical result being that he receives a reported salary from which he can not be pried loose, amounting annually to \$12,000.

The farmers who have been inveigled do not get any \$12,000. No cash dividends have been paid up to May 31, 1940, according to the North Dakota Securities Commission, when the outstanding preferred stock was increased to \$431,000 and the common to \$1,919. A paper patronage dividend covering the first year of operation, or to May 31, 1940, included the issuance of \$72,421 in certificates of interest in a reserve fund and the issuance of 51,965 of preferred stock.

This return to farmers, in paper, amounted to only 1 cent for each bushel of wheat, two-thirds cent per bushel of corn, rye and barley, and one-third of a cent per bushel of oats.

In the many instances where the farmer might have received one or two cents more per bushel by selling outside of the Ass'n he was a loser despite the small paper rebate. Thus there is no reason for the existence of the Farmers Union Grain Terminal Ass'n but to pay Thatcher a salary reported to be \$12,000 a year.

No large profits can be made in terminal grain market operations, as the competition is too severe. Thatcher's Union could not sell grain for more than the market price, and to show earnings had to resort to the retains, invented by the management of the Farmers National Grain Corporation, when it went on the skids. Thatcher's Union is authorized by stockholders to hold out a so-called "retain" of ¼ cent per bushel on grain handled, which amounts to considerable on the volume of 25,000,000 bus. handled by the Union last year.

Without such rake-off, these poorly managed associations, run only for the purpose of paying a salary to a glib-tongued promoter, can continue active only so long as contributions are received from deluded stockholders buying shares, or subventions from the government thru a pipe-line to the public treasury.

GOVERNMENT PAP HAS BEEN FED to the Farmers Union Grain Terminal Ass'n beginning with \$300,000. Subsequent loans making a peak of nearly \$3,500,000. A grain elevator at St. Paul, taken over by the government when the Farmers National Grain Corporation collapsed was rented to Thatcher's Union at a reported \$18,000 annually, altho the city lost about \$10,000 a year in taxes when it became government-owned.

Thatcher at the annual meeting last December said "As to the net earnings for the current fiscal year they will be increased or decreased in line with the decision and action of the federal government acting thru the Commodity Credit Corporation." "If the C.C.C. decides to liquidate the wheat and corn loans that will prove costly to the net savings of the Farmers Union Terminal Ass'n."

The old Farmers Union Terminal Ass'n owed the Farmers National \$2,000,000, and the Farmers National took over all its assets, the net result being a loss to the Farmers National of \$272,788. This deal resembled that by which the Farmers National took over an elevator and other assets of the Central States Grain Ass'n to collect a debt of \$485,000, the net cost of this settlement with the Central States being \$68,587. Wm. H. Settle was manager of the Central States Ass'n.

In 1931 Thatcher became a director of the Farmers National Grain Corporation, in which his Union had bought 1,000 shares of stock for \$40,000. He became a member of the executive com'te of five which controlled its operations. Thatcher's organization is understood to have obtained for its elevator \$745,000 from the Farmers National (government funds) which later passed title to the F.C.A. (government).

Thatcher told the Farmers Union July 16, 1931, "It is obvious to anyone that we are practically selling our marketing machinery to ourselves."

Thatcher in March, 1932, went to Washington as lobbyist for the Farmers National at a salary of \$12,000 a year; but the new Washington administration was cool towards the creation of the preceding federal administration and the Senate investigation developed the folly of squandering more federal funds in this losing enterprise.

[Concluded on page 420.]

Until June 30, 1936, soybean appeal grade charges were \$4 per carload or fraction thereof, unless the grade was changed, in which case no charge was assessed. On June 30, 1936, the U.S.D.A.'s Hay, Feed & Seed Division, on a plea from the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n and other interested groups of grain dealers, dropped the appeal fee to \$2 per carload or fraction thereof. This drop in the appeal fee was considered by the trade to be a help, but it still resented the fact that it could not pass

Grade No.	Condition and general appearance	Minimum test weight per bushel Pounds	Maximum limits of				
			Moisture Pct.	Splits Pct.	Damaged soybeans Pct.	Foreign material Pct.	Other colors* Pct.
1	Shall be cool, of natural odor, and of good natural color	56	15	1.0	1.5	0.5	1.0
2	Shall be cool and of natural odor and may be slightly stained or mottled.	54	15	10.0	3.0	2.0	3.0
3	Shall be cool and of natural odor and may be stained or mottled	52	16.5	20.0	5.0	4.0	5.0
4	Shall be cool and may be badly stained or mottled and may be slightly frosted or immature.	50	18	30.0	8.0	6.0	5.0
Sample grade	Sample grade shall include soybeans of any one of the classes Yellow Soybeans, Green Soybeans, Brown Soybeans, Black Soybeans, or Mixed Soybeans, which do not come within the requirements of any of the grades from No. 1 to No. 4, inclusive; or which contain stones and/or cinders; or which are musty, sour, heating, or hot; or which are infested with live weevils or other insects injurious to stored grain or which have any commercially objectionable foreign odor; or which are otherwise of distinctly low quality.						

* The maximum limits here given for "other colors" shall not apply to the grading of "Mixed Soybeans".

its appeals to the regularly established grain supervision offices, which were conveniently located, and that it had to explain forever to clerical workers and to country shippers that an appeal grade on soybeans was handled by a different division of the U.S.D.A. and took longer than an appeal on grain. The trade's usual reward for the explanation was a bright "Why?" It was hard to explain Why? It is hard to explain something that you cannot understand yourself. So the grain trade kept agitating for inclusion of soybeans under the Grain Standards Act, for supervision of soybean inspections by the Federal Grain Supervision, of the Seed & Grain Division of the Agricultural Marketing Service of the U.S.D.A. and for an end to the duplication of effort that had been an endless source of annoyance to all concerned.

The transition of soybean inspection supervision service from the Hay, Feed & Seed Division to the Federal Grain Supervision on Nov. 20 is expected to be made with little or no confusion. Hearings have made minor changes in the grades (as reported on page 161 of the Aug. 28 number of the JOURNALS) but these changes are principally clarifications of the previously used standards and will not inconvenience buyers.

Federally licensed grain inspectors in state operated inspection departments will automatically become licensed on request to inspect soybeans. Licenses of inspectors in Board of Trade or Grain Exchange inspection departments are being extended to include soybeans as fast as license requirements are fulfilled. Inspection certificates, and presumably inspection fees, will be the same as those for grain.

Principal change as far as the trade is concerned is that appeals on soybean grades will be passed to the nearest regular grain supervision office for handling. Special soybean samples will no longer race back and forth in the mails. Telegraph expense for prompt notification of the results of an appeal will be eliminated. Explanations of why soybean appeals should be handled by another department will no longer need to be made. And there will be some saving in expense. Local inspectors will not collect an extra 50c per inspection of soybeans to maintain a duplicate service.

"Some Grain Left in Lining"

Under the stress of being bumped about in railroad yards during the normal course of switching to break up or make up trains, box cars loaded with grain sometimes spring a leak in their wood linings, particularly the end linings, and grain leaks thru into the air pocket between the lining and the corrugated steel end. When the car comes to rest the lining settles back into normal tight seams and traps this grain in the air pocket.

Such grain often cannot be removed without damaging the car lining far beyond the value of the grain so trapped. This is one very good reason for the use of shippers' weight cards in cars. If a card is tacked in the car to show the shipping weight of the contents, and the out-turn weight at the terminal elevator fails to come within reasonable tolerance of the shipper's weight, the weighmaster has good cause to suspect grain is trapped behind the lining, and he has some indication of the amount of grain so trapped. This gives him a clue as to whether the value of the grain is sufficient to justify mutilating the lining to remove this grain.

J. A. Schmitz, Chicago Board of Trade Weighmaster, takes the precaution to have official weight certificates on steel cars with wood end linings suspected of harboring trapped grain, stamped with this statement: "Some Grain Left in Lining, Unable to Remove Without Mutilating Car."

This statement, however, would likely be unnecessary if shippers were to take the precaution to use car lining paper over the wood ends of steel box cars.

Arbitration Rules of National Ass'n Amended

A minor change in the arbitration rules of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n followed an amendment voted by the membership during the annual convention in Louisville, Ky., Oct. 14-15.

This amendment applies to paragraph 5 of article IV, section 6, of the constitution and by-laws, which is made to read as follows:

The appeals committee shall meet at the call of the chairman, at some point to be designated by him, at which meeting the committee shall consider and decide such cases as are properly pending before the committee; provided, however, that the chairman may submit any such cases to members of the committee by mail, for their decision by mail, as he may consider proper.

Reason for the change is that few cases go to appeal each year and the cost of calling the committee into a meeting far exceeds the fees involved. The amendment makes possible decisions by mail on the few cases that are called annually, and follows precedent in calling primary arbitration cases.

Another amendment, to section 9 of article VI, substitutes a comma for the final period and adds the following:

and in accordance with the costs of the case as indicated by the secretary.

Purpose of this amendment is to permit the ass'n sec'y to recommend return to parties involved in an appeal arbitration, any excess portion of the appeal fee, and to permit recommended returns to be made by the committee.

The Black Wheat Stem Saw Fly

By J. S. HOUSER, Ohio Exp. Sta.

Since the black wheat-stem sawfly of Europe, *Trachelus tabidus*, was discovered in the wheat fields of eastern Ohio in 1934, the progress of this insect has been watched with much interest by both farmers and entomologists. The spread westward across the State has been gradual from year to year until this season, when but little advance was recorded. The most westerly county known to be infested is Morrow, in which less than 1 per cent of the wheat was found to be infested this season.

For a time after the first discovery of the insect, the intensity of infestation within the territory occupied increased rapidly until the peak year of 1936 was reached. In this year, 68 per cent of all the wheat examined in Columbiana and Carroll counties was infested, and 65 per cent of that in Mahoning.

Since 1936 there has been a sharp decline in intensity of infestation, particularly in the older territory, as is evidenced by the 1 per cent infestations recorded this season in Mahoning, Columbiana and Carroll counties. The heaviest infestation of the counties surveyed in 1940 occurred in Knox County, where 12 per cent of the wheat was infested with the sawfly larvae.

The decline in degree of infestation which the annual surveys since 1936 have indicated is most gratifying. There is increasing reason that this new pest may not prove to be as destructive as was feared in those areas where significant infestations were recorded this year. Harvesting wheat slightly in advance of the dead-ripe stage is the only method known whereby losses from the black wheat-stem sawfly may be avoided.

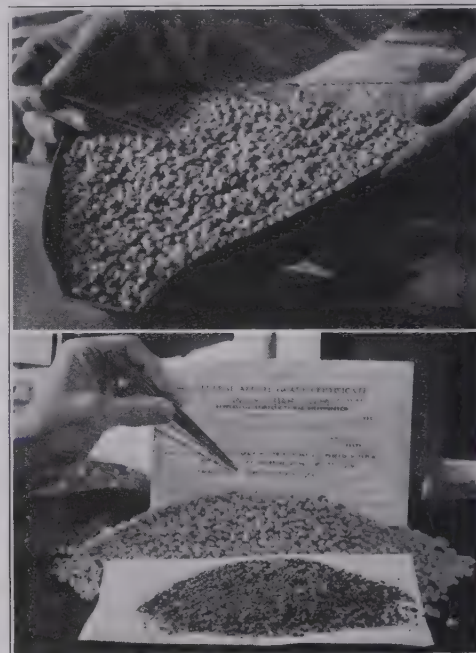
Farmers obtained \$146,827,000 of loans thru the Farm Credit Administration during the third quarter of this year which represented an increase of more than 15 per cent compared with the corresponding period of 1939 as reported Nov. 4 by the F. C. A. Some 29,300 farmers obtained \$71,051,000 of loans from production credit associations from July 1 to September 30 this year. For some of these loans all the assets of the farmer are pledged as security, leaving nothing on which a grain dealer can levy to recover any credit extended.

Screen Soybeans Before Shipping

"Country grain shippers," says J. Q. Adams, who is in the Chicago office of the Federal Grain Supervision service, "often could greatly improve the grade and quality of the soybeans they ship by simple screening."

To prove his point he exhibited a 1,000 gram appeal sample of yellow soybeans in which the original grade of "Sample" had been sustained because of foreign material. The appeal grade certificate showed 7.6% foreign material, consisting of weed seeds, chaff, and just plain dirt, virtually all of which could have been screened out, as Mr. Adams demonstrated with hand sieves, with 10/64ths inch holes.

"Without the foreign material," he said, "these beans would have graded No. 2. The



Above: A 1,000 gram sample of Yellow Soybeans graded "Sample" account 7.6% foreign material. Below: Without the foreign material sample would have graded No. 2.

buyer discounted them to cover this unwanted foreign material, and to pay for the cleaning operation. The country shipper ended up by being out of pocket the cost of the cleaning operation which he could have easily performed, and the freight on 7.6% of the weight of beans he loaded into the car.

"Suppose the carload held 100,000 lbs. net. The 7.6% foreign material in the car would amount to 7,600 lbs. or nearly 4 tons of unwanted material on which the shipper paid freight unnecessarily. The saving in freight alone, if the beans had been screened first, would have paid the shipper a nice profit on the car. This saving would pay for the simple screens necessary to do the job, and it would not take very many cars to pay for a good grain cleaner."

Mr. Adams' explanation reminded us of one Illinois shipper who devised a screen bottomed trough which he set up at an angle in the elevator driveway between an overhead bin and the receiving sink. Over this screen he let the beans roll before dropping them into cars for shipment.

"You'd be surprised," he said, "at what a lot of dirt falls thru this hardware cloth screen, and at how much this simple cleaning device improves the grade of soybeans."

The main incentives for the advance in the price of soybeans were the moderate movement of beans to Chicago, and the reports from Illinois indicating a crop far below expectations.—Fred A. Record.

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new elevators, feed mills, improvements; changes in firms; fires, casualties, accidents and deaths are solicited.

ARKANSAS

Newport, Ark.—Machinery for the new rice mill to be erected by a group of Jackson County rice growers, headed by D. H. Burton, has been purchased. The mill of 400 bbls. capacity will be ready for the 1941 season. The operators are largely growers.—J. H. G.

ARIZONA

Somerton, Ariz.—The California Land & Cattle Co., whose plant and feed mill here represents the last word in modern facilities for feeding cattle and lambs, has purchased several hundred acres of land which it is putting into production use.

CALIFORNIA

Turlock, Cal.—Adolph V. Nordeen has opened the Nordeen Feed & Grain Co. on South Center St.

Escondido, Cal.—The mill and warehouse of the Howell Feed Co. was destroyed by fire Oct. 16.

Petaluma, Cal.—Teamsters' Local No. 624, A. F. of L., recently placed picket lines in front of the plant of the Petaluma Milling Co., reportedly because of the discharge of three teamsters from the company's employ.

Downey, Cal.—Albert Wilcke and his son, Werner, who recently purchased the Golden State Milling Co. here, are making repairs and additions to the local plant preparatory to opening a feed supply business. The Messrs. Wilcke formerly owned and operated the Old Milling System Co. in Portland, Ore.

Colusa, Cal.—Farmers of Colusa, Glenn and Sutter Counties appearing at the two-day state-railroad commission hearing here protested the request of the Sacramento Valley and California Warehousemen's Ass'n to increase grain and rice storage rates 25c per ton. Existing tariffs are \$1.25 a ton on grain and \$1.50 on rice.—F. K. H.

CANADA

London, Ont.—The Pioneer Feed Division, Western Canada Flour Mills Co., has taken steps to immediately double the capacity of two of its feed plants and to increase the capacity of two more by at least 30 per cent.

Victoria, B. C.—James Burden, 53, manager of the Victoria Grain Elevator, died Oct. 20. Mr. Burden, born in Quyon, Que., was for many years connected with the Saskatchewan elevator at Port Arthur. He also was in charge of elevators in Capetown, South Africa, and Vancouver before coming here 12 years ago.

WINNIPEG LETTER

J. D. Fraser, for the past 15 years chief grain inspector of the board of grain commissioners, retired Nov. 1 after 41 years of inspection work for the Dominion government.

H. E. Sellers was re-elected president and managing director of Federal Grain, Ltd. Other officers elected were A. Thomson, vice pres.; R. C. Gage, sec'y, and T. H. Rathjen, treas.

H. W. Herridge, British Columbia delegate to the sixth annual convention of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation held at Winnipeg, introduced an agricultural resolution calling for the abolition of the Grain Exchange and all speculation in food products.

The Canadian Wheat Board has announced that storage charges will be allowed on wheat stored on farms beginning as of Oct. 8 at the rate of one forty-fifth cent per bushel per day, the same as allowed on wheat stored in country elevators. If delivered to the Board as late as July 9 to 31, for example, the allowance will be 6 cents per bushel.

Court action will be taken against farmers who deliver wheat in excess of the quota, and also against elevator agents who accept delivery of such wheat, according to a Canadian Wheat Board announcement.

The Winnipeg Grain Exchange has authorized trading in the July future of all grains as from Nov. 1. The same contract grades as for the May apply. A minimum price for July wheat has been set at 77½c and it is stated that no trades in July wheat shall be made below the minimum price.

Sale of the assets of the N. Bawlf Grain Co. to the Alberta-Pacific Grain Co. was interrupted when, at a meeting held to consider the sale Oct. 25 a temporary injunction was served. The injunction was taken out by W. R. Bawlf, former president of the company, on behalf of himself and other stockholders, and was returnable Nov. 6. The meeting was adjourned until Nov. 7. The proposed sale price is \$1,000,000, but Mr. Bawlf claims that the company's balance sheet as at Aug. 31, 1940, showed assets of \$3,523,565 and liabilities, excluding shareholders', of \$1,068,163, leaving an asset balance of \$2,445,402. The temporary injunction claimed the company's financial position is sound and that it is not in the interests of the shareholders to make the sale for \$1,000,000.

The Canada Atlantic Grain Co., Ltd., and Aaron Cohen, vice-president of the company, were defendants in a hearing of charges of making or attempting illegal export of capital from Canada, in excise court here Nov. 1. The point in question was covered by extensive correspondence between the foreign exchange control board and the company, the case being adjourned until Nov. 4. Involved in the case is \$86,279, which control board officials said was distributed to United States shareholders, contrary to the board's regulations. The company contended the money never was in Canada but was only shown as a credit balance on the company's books. Custody of the cash, they stated, always was with the Canada Atlantic Export Grain Co., Inc., a subsidiary with headquarters in New York. Shareholders of the latter firm also held stock in the Canadian company. In July the Canadian company surrendered its charter and assigned all its funds to United States shareholders. The board charged this was a violation of its regulation which states that permission must be obtained before distribution of such funds can be made.

COLORADO

Denver, Colo.—Ernest Strieby recently sold his feed mill and equipment and stock on hand to Clarence Brettman, Waverly.

Fort Lyon, Colo.—The Denver Alfalfa Milling & Products Co. recently named John A. Bressler as manager of its local mill to succeed the late Ernest E. Page. Mr. Bressler was formerly assistant manager of the company's mill and dehydrating plant at Dundee, Mich.

Denver, Colo.—Abish Klurman, 46, whose flour mill holdings in Poland were swallowed up by the German-Russian grab of that country, endeavored to enlist in the U. S. army but was rejected because he is an alien, whose visitor's permit expired Nov. 11, and who had not taken out his first citizenship papers. He came to the United States in 1939 less than a month before Germany marched on Poland. His family of four are unable to leave Poland, he said.

ILLINOIS

Polo, Ill.—The Rosenstiel & Co. elevator has installed a new 35,000-lb. scale.

Williamsfield, Ill.—William Wilkins of La-Fayette is new manager of the Williamsfield Co-op. elevator.

Bement, Ill.—The Bement Grain Co. has installed a new feed grinder.

Dewey, Ill.—J. M. Jones Grain Co. has added new storage bins to its elevator, J. E. Reeser & Son doing the work.

DeLand, Ill.—The Farmers Grain Co. recently added new storage bins at its elevator, work being done by J. E. Reeser & Son.

Springfield, Ill.—The Illinois Soy Products Co. recently purchased a large scalping machine from the Sidney Grain Machry. Co.

Woodstock, Ill.—De Witt C. West recently installed a Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer, one-half-ton capacity, with motor drive.

Hammond, Ill.—The east end elevator on the B. & O. was given a coat of paint recently following completion of a remodeling program.

Broadlands, Ill.—The Broadlands Grain & Coal Co. elevator burned the night of Nov. 4. About 20,000 bus. of soybeans and oats were destroyed.

Gladstone, Ill.—P. H. Henderson has repaired his elevator, extending the dumping platform, and building a cement wall to surround the grain pit.

Ottawa, Ill.—A truck driver by the name of Ford has confessed to the stealing of oats from several farmers and selling the grain to local elevator operators.

Decatur, Ill.—James M. Garland, 86, licensed grain inspector, died Sept. 24. Mr. Garland had been a grain inspector for 43 years, having been appointed in Decatur in 1897.

Antioch, Ill.—The Antioch Milling Co. is fully established in its new mill and office quarters, George Wagner, manager, having moved his furniture into the new quarters the latter part of October.

Hindsboro, Ill.—Claud Scoggins has sold his interest in the Hindsboro Grain Co., to his partner, T. E. Hamman, and purchased a farm at Waggoner, Ill. John Cundiff of Saybrook has taken his place as manager at the elevator.

Watseka, Ill.—C. A. Livingston, formerly with E. W. Bailey & Co., for several years, going with the firm when it moved to Lowell, Ind., has opened a wholesale grain business here under the name of the Livingston Grain Co.

Scotland, Ill.—The Raven Elvtr. Co. elevator, managed by William Swank, was destroyed by fire recently, flames starting in the dust house. The elevator contained 10,000 bus. of beans, 12,000 bus. of corn and 5,000 bus. of oats.—P. J. P.

Rushville, Ill.—W. H. Maxwell of Astoria is new manager of the Bader & Co. elevator, succeeding Bart Pierce who resigned. Myron Shaw of Astoria, who has been on duty at the elevator, remained for a short time to assist Mr. Maxwell until he became acquainted with his duties.

Chenoa, Ill.—Ray H. Morris, owner of the Chenoa Milling Co., entertained two hundred farmers of the community at a supper and educational meeting at the high school gymnasium Oct. 28. Mr. Morris introduced a new feed at this meeting. This year marks the 14th business anniversary of the company.

Metropolis, Ill.—Construction of a 350,000-bu. grain elevator here by one of the largest grain elevator systems in the middle west will start immediately upon completion of necessary annulment proceedings now under way under direction of the city council to annul a portion of Front St. which lies between the C. B. & Q. railroad tracks on the river front at the old Quante Milling Co. site. Joseph W. Scales, Nashville, Tenn., representative of the elevator system, requested the annulment in order that the large elevator building could construct a loading platform which would reach out over the street. Wayne McBane, heir of the McBane estate, has agreed to quitclaim deed all his rights on the river front to pave the way for construction of the elevator.

Peoria, Ill.—Howard Cazez, 53, employed as a grain buyer by the W. W. Dewey & Son Grain Co., ended his life by shooting early the evening of Nov. 1.

Jerseyville, Ill.—When a small fire was discovered under the gangway at the Farmers Elevator Oct. 2, fire extinguishers and fire buckets were employed to keep the blaze under control until the arrival of the fire department. A carelessly discarded cigarette is believed to have started the fire, which, but for timely discovery and prompt action, would have destroyed the elevator.

Springfield, Ill.—The newly-appointed director of finance, Al Carter, has ruled that sellers of building material are not subject to the retailers' occupational tax, and that the Elmhurst-Chicago Stone Co., the Consolidated Co., and the Material Service Co. are entitled to refund of \$700,000 paid under protest. Acting in the well-founded belief that the 3 per cent sales tax does not apply on sales to builders more than a dozen firms have started suits to recover tax payments.

Tuscola, Ill.—The Tuscola Co-op. Grain Co. filed a confidence game charge against Charles A. Bowman of Washington, Ind., Oct. 12, alleging that he secured three loads of corn and gave worthless checks in the amount of \$409.62. Harry Carrell, manager of the elevator, told officers Bowman had been buying corn here and always paid by check. Carrell always called the bank and found the checks good before releasing the corn. The last time Bowman came, he arrived when the banks were closed. Because his checks had always been good he was given three loads of corn, paying for them with checks totaling \$409.62. Bowman did not return, but the checks did, hence the filed charges.

Arcola, Ill.—Carl Jett of Washington Ind., is being held in the Coles County jail and is wanted by Douglas County officers for an alleged confidence game that he worked and which is said to have cost Douglas County grain elevators, including the Arcola Grain Co., more than \$1,000 during the past several weeks. He is said to be one of a group of six or seven truck drivers who have worked the confidence game thruout the county. The Arcola Grain Co., R. C. Horton, manager, was given a worthless check for \$130.20 by Jett in payment for a load of corn. Douglas County officials stated Jett is wanted also in other localities, among them Coles County. A confidence game charge has been filed against him by Mr. Horton.

CHICAGO NOTES

A slight strengthening occurred in price memberships in the Board of Trade, with transfers at \$750 against \$737.50 the preceding week. Posted offers of certificates were at \$800 and highest bid at \$700.

High winds that swept over Chicago Nov. 11, at noon blew a large portion of the roofing off the Columbia Maltng Co. elevator in South Chicago. Damage was confined to the building. Repairs were made at once.

Walter A. Morse, 90, retired Chicago grain broker, was killed in San Diego, Cal., recently, when he was struck down by an automobile. Mr. Morse was a member of the Board of Trade for more than 30 years before his retirement in 1920, when he moved to San Diego. He came to Chicago from Worcester, Mass., before the 1871 fire and became a clerk in a grain firm.

Erich Gerstenberg, 81, retired member of the Board of Trade, died at his home Nov. 3. The Gerstenberg name is one of the oldest in the Board of Trade, Erich Gerstenberg having carried on the business of his father, Charles, established in 1863, and his brother Adolph, also a member of the Board of Trade, being of Gerstenberg & Co., doing a grain commission business and operating the Standard Elevator.

Harry A. Volz, Jr., of S. Zorn & Co., Louisville, Ky.; Ward A. Levi, of Wise & Smoot, Joplin, Mo.; Lewis M. Walker, Gilman, Ill.; Marcel Heyman, of Houston Milling Co., Inc., Houston, Tex., and James R. Leonard, of Moore, Leonard & Lynch, New York, N. Y., have been admitted to membership in the Board of Trade.

The directors of the Board of Trade rescinded the ruling on margins and in lieu thereof amended Regulation 1822 by adding the following paragraph thereto: "15. A member may use his discretion in permitting a customer having an established account to trade during any day without margining each transaction, provided the net position resulting from the day's trading is margined as required by Rule 210 and Regulation 1822 and 1822-A."

INDIANA

Dayton, Ind.—The Dayton Grain Co. has painted its elevator, white and aluminum.

Indianapolis, Ind.—James E. Bennett & Co. closed their brokerage office here on Oct. 1.

Teftt, Ind.—The Kroft Elvtr. Co. recently was sold to the Jasper County Farm Buro Co-op. Ass'n.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The National Grain Yeast Corp., New Jersey corporation, has been admitted to Indiana to sell yeast and supplies.

Boone Grove, Ind.—The Boone Grove Grain Co. has enlarged its office which now provides attractive display of merchandise.—A. E. L.

Milroy, Ind.—Howard F. Keisling, manager of the Milroy Grain Corp. elevator, and Miss Freda Katherine Kamp were married Oct. 12.

Clinton, Ind.—Fire of undetermined origin early Nov. 3 destroyed the Cook Grain Co. elevator and 16,000 bus. of grain at an estimated loss of \$18,000.—A. E. L.

Liberty Mills, Ind.—We have recently installed at our local elevator a No. 4½ Western Corn Sheller with a power elevator, and a collector and dust house.—Clay Syler.

Gadsden (Lebanon R. F. D. 2), Ind.—Goodrich Bros. Co. has added a new hammer mill and will operate two grinding units here. New dump pit and new power wiring is also being installed.—A. E. L.

Berne, Ind.—The Berne Equity Exchange has purchased a large hammermill complete with piping, collector, bagger, feeder, magnet and 50-h.p. direct connected motor from the Sidney Grain Machry. Co.

Windfall, Ind.—Elevators & Feeders, Inc., has been organized, for production and marketing of feeds for livestock and poultry; 250 shares preferred and 750 shares common of \$100 par value; John S. Mitchell, A. W. Berger and Frank M. Ackels.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n will hold its 40th annual convention at the Columbia Club Jan. 27 and 28. A cordial invitation is extended to grain dealers thruout the mid-western states to be present.—Fred K. Sale, sec'y.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Beatty & Harlan, Earl Park, new firm operating the former Schluttenhofer Elevator, recently was enrolled as a new member of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n. The Whitestown Grain & Feed Co., Whitestown, also has joined the Ass'n.—Fred K. Sale, sec'y.

Union Center, Ind.—When the government soon takes over a large tract of land in and adjacent to Union Center, where a munitions factory will arise, the Albert Hoepfner grain elevator will be one of the properties which will be razed and give way to the ammunition loading plant.—Fred K. Sale, sec'y Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n.

McGrawsville, Ind.—Ralph Overman has constructed a cob burner at his elevator that not only solves the cobs and shucks problem effectively but with no danger from fire to his elevator. The burner was located 65 ft. from the elevator and a booster fan was installed to hike the cobs and litter into the burner, gravity alone not being sufficient for the job owing to the distance away of the burner. The screen was built in sections by Engineering Metal Products Co. and was assembled on the job. Heat resistant wire was used and the supports were given a special coating of heat resistant material. The burner is 16 ft. outside diameter (slightly less than 13 ft. inside) and 24 ft. high. The screen stands four ft. above the burner wall.

Pekin, Ind.—The O. L. Cauble Feed & Lumber Co. has been sold to the Washington County Farm Buro. Mr. Cauble, who has been in the feed, fertilizer and lumber business here for the last 30 years, will continue to operate a mill and hatchery.

Columbia City, Ind.—Work has been completed on the Columbia City Grain Co. elevator, improvements which include a new sheller, new elevator leg and Sidney Rolling Screen Cleaner, Eureka Cleaner and electric power wiring. Chris Wickey did the work.—A. E. L.

IOWA

Fort Madison, Ia.—Ed Lesch of Kroll & Lesch recently fell and broke his collar bone and some ribs.

Winthrop, Ia.—C. A. Arthaud, formerly of Hazelton, is the new manager of the Winthrop Elvtr. Co.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Iowa Milling Co. purchased a large scalping machine from the Sidney Grain Machry. Co.

Algona, Ia.—Harley Bartlett, 39, bookkeeper for the Algona Grain Co., died suddenly at his home Oct. 29.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Fire on Oct. 22 at the Honeyamead Co. plant did approximately \$2,500 damage.—A. G. T.

Fort Madison, Ia.—Walter Sanford, salesman for Fort Madison Feed & Seed Co., recently purchased the business.

Clarion, Ia.—The Burt Grain Co. recently erected two wooden silo-type bins with a capacity of 30,000 bus. of grain.

Laurens, Ia.—E. T. Lyons has installed a new hammer mill in his feed establishment and now has both hammer and attrition mills.

Massena, Ia.—Roy R. Arensmeier is now sole owner of the Arensmeier Bros. Feed Store, having purchased his brother's interest in the business.

Onawa, Ia.—The Northwestern Milling Co. filed a petition in federal court at Sioux City Oct. 30 asking that a plan of reorganization be effected.

Buffalo Center, Ia.—Ed Theille, manager of the Farmers Elevator, recently underwent an operation at Rochester, Minn. He has been in ill health since last June.

Lake Park, Ia.—J. V. Paulson recently resigned as manager of the Quaker Oats Co., Doon, effective Nov. 9 to take charge of the feed mill of the Farmers Exchange.

Marengo, Ia.—We are building additional storage for 14,000 bus. of corn, adding four bins in the elevator and a seed room to be used for storage temporarily.—Farmers Grain Co., R. A. Reece, mgr.

Holland, Ia.—On Oct. 15 the Jerry Peters elevator handled 14,000 bus. of corn, mostly going into government steel bins. It was a new mark for a day's handling.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

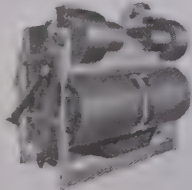
Gillett Grove, Ia.—The Quaker Oats Co. has constructed an addition with a capacity of 30,000 bus. to its elevator here, replacing the portion of the elevator which suddenly collapsed a few months ago.

Sioux City, Ia.—J. J. Mullaney & Son Co. is continuing its business here with Albert P. Meyers remaining as president following the organizing of his own company by James C. Mullaney with headquarters at Vermillion, S. D.

Dolliver, Ia.—A new 30-ton, 34-ft. scale was installed and a new driveway was built here for O. P. Stow, the scale being fitted with a new Strong-Scott Dump. The buildings were covered with galvanized iron. The T. E. Ibberson Co. did the work.

Goodell, Ia.—The Hubbard Grain Co., Inc.'s, elevator office was entered the night of Oct. 22 and a small amount of cash stolen from the cash drawer. The cash register and typewriter were put in grain sacks but left in a store room adjoining the office.

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Indianola, Ia.—Glen Felton, manager of the E. H. Felton Grain Co., joined the benedicts Oct. 12 when he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Schooler of Carlisle. After a honeymoon tour of the south Glen will bring his bride to Indianola.—Art Torkelson.

Buckingham, Ia.—The Buckingham Grain Co. recently completed construction of a circular steel bin, 90 ft. in circumference and 24 ft. high, with a 10,000-bu. capacity, for corn storage. Eight other bins, each with a 2,740-bu. capacity have been added to the elevator's storage capacity also.

Goldfield, Ia.—The Farmers Elevator was visited by thieves recently who took a small amount of cash left in the cash drawer. A check book had been stolen from the office earlier in the month. Art Beisell, manager, discovered the thefts upon arriving at the elevator the mornings following the prowlers' visits.

Terril, Ia.—The new 40,000-bu. elevator recently built for the Farmers Co-operative Co., who operate two elevators at this point, has a cross workfloor, a large grain cleaner and two legs, a manlift and 20 bins. A Richardson Automatic Scale is used for shipping and a Gerber Double Distributor and Strong-Scott head drives have been installed. Air dumps are used in the driveway, two of them set in tandem for receiving grain. The foundation has reinforced concrete and the whole structure is covered with galvanized iron. A coal shed, 100 ft. long, was built, and covered with galvanized iron. The T. E. Ibberson Co. had the contract.

Spencer, Ia.—The death of Maris E. DeWolf, 47, followed ten days later by the passing of his mother, Mrs. Merton E. DeWolf, 74, brings forth expressions of deepest sympathy from the grain trade to the father and husband, Merton E. DeWolf, prominent in grain circles for many years, both as head of the DeWolf Grain Co. until his retirement ten years ago, and as a former treasurer of the Iowa Grain Dealers Ass'n, of which he was one of the organizers. Maris E. DeWolf, 47, died Oct. 18, after a three days' illness following a paralytic stroke. At the time of his death he operated seven branch hatcheries of the chick hatchery he established here some 20 years ago. In the old N. R. A. days he fought and beat the government in the Spencer Chick Hatchery v. N. R. A. He would not submit to what he regarded as unwarranted regimentation of industry by government and was of the firm conviction the law would be declared unconstitutional, which it later was. He was associated with his father in the elevator business for many years, operating as the DeWolf Wells Co., and later as the DeWolf Grain Co.

DES MOINES LETTER

The Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Iowa has scheduled its annual convention for Jan. 28, 29, and 30 at the Savary Hotel, Des Moines.

Howard E. Cox and M. A. Swanson have formed a partnership, operating as H. E. Cox & Co. Mr. Cox is a member of the Chicago Board of Trade.

We have installed in our terminal elevator in Des Moines a hydraulic truck lift and a 30-ton truck scale and are building a new scale house to accommodate our customers who deliver grains by truck.—W. C. Fuller, mgr., Des Moines Elvtr. Co.

Programs of exceptional value and interest that will be both educational and enjoyable are being planned for the Western Grain & Feed Ass'n convention which will be held here, at the Hotel Des Moines Dec. 3, 4 and 5. Grain and feed dealers from all parts of the state are planning to attend and an exceptionally successful conclave is anticipated.

The Iowa Farmers co-operative grain elevators in closing up the fiscal year during the first six months of 1940 showed substantial gains in volume of business and profits over the previous year, total volume of sales handled by the 101 elevators this year being \$11,933,955; sales averaged \$118,158 as compared to \$112,262 the previous year. Gross profits on sales averaged 9.77 per cent while the previous year the average was 8.56 per cent. Don Edison, Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n sec'y, pointed out that average net profit was \$4,335 as compared to an average of \$3,107 the previous year. Out of the 101 companies, 96 of them showed a net profit and only five were in the red on the basis of reports during the first half of this year. Last year 82 showed profit and 15 reported a net loss for the fiscal year.

Walt Fuller of the Des Moines Elvtr. Co. has been laid up with a sprained ankle and was unable to attend the Grain & Feed Dealers National convention at Louisville.

Clarence S. Chase, in the milling business for the last 25 years, who served as sales manager for the Inland Milling Co. for the last five years, has been appointed general manager according to an announcement made by J. D. Kent, president of the company. Mr. Kent, who has served as general manager, recently was elected chairman of the Western Mutual Fire Ins. Co. and will divide his time between his duties in that office and supervising operation of the mill. C. F. Vandenberg of the N. Sauer Milling Co., of Cherryvale, Kan., succeeded Mr. Chase as salesmanager.—A. G. T.

Western Grain & Feed Ass'n has inaugurated a big membership drive for November. Cash awards of \$15, \$10 and \$5 for first, second and third prize winners will be an incentive for every member of the ass'n to get busy in the big "putsch" and keep on his toes until the closing gong rings for the final show-down on Nov. 30. Points in the contest will be awarded as follows: For new members, 5 points will be credited the "bringer-in"; for collection of dues from members more than 30 days past due, 2 points; and any member who falls under this latter classification can earn the two points for himself by collecting his own dues and mailing in his check for same. Additional credits will be given anyone sending in a check for dues regardless of when the amount is due, also. When this blitzkrieg campaign strikes the membership rolls, and non-member grain men of Iowa, the last shred of resistance will be gone with the wind, and, definitely. Sec'y Harold E. Theile confidently expects record shattering results. One hundred new members is the goal set to be attained by convention time, Dec. 3, 4 and 5, on which occasion winners will be announced and awards made.

KANSAS

Waverly, Kan.—The Star Grain & Lumber Co. recently installed a new truck scale.

Hays, Kan.—The Salina Terminal Elvtr. Co. sustained a small loss from high winds Oct. 27.

Ellis, Kan.—The Wheatland Elevator has installed a radio-phone system in its local elevator.

Buhler, Kan.—The Buhler Mill & Elvtr. Co. has installed a sprinkler system for the mill and office.

Ruleton, Kan.—The Morrison-Gregg-Mitchell Grain Co. sustained a small loss from high winds in October.

Clay Center, Kan.—The Gorden Mark elevator has been remodeled and redecorated and a floor furnace installed.

Clay Center, Kan.—The Marshall Feed Co. has purchased the Williamson Milling Co. mill and is remodeling it into a feed grinding plant. The former company's plant burned last August.

Colby, Kan.—High winds early in October caused a small amount of damage at the Russell Milling Co. elevator.

Inman, Kan.—The Friesen Grain Co. has improved the looks of its plant by application of a new coat of aluminum paint.

Kensington, Kan.—A feed store and grinding room has been added to the Hart-Bartlett-Sturtevant Grain Co. elevator.

Wichita, Kan.—J. P. McGuire, assistant general manager of the Kansas Milling Co., is recovering from an emergency appendectomy.

Inman, Kan.—The Friesen Grain Co. has purchased the coal yard of the J. J. Klassen estate. The business will be handled from the grain office.

Satanta, Kan.—Tom Brown of the Light Grain Co. has reopened the Hart-Bartlett-Sturtevant gain elevator, idle for several years, and will use it for storing feed.

Monmouth, Kan.—The Farmers Elevator, closed since the middle of August, will be reopened for business with John Painter of northeast of McCune as manager.

Hepler, Kan.—The Hepler Elvtr. Co. is remodeling its elevator. The Coester Elevator was purchased this summer by the Hepler Elvtr. Co.—J. N. Chamber, Hepler Elvtr. Co.

Glen Elder, Kan.—Bailey & Lynch have built a complete new warehouse, feed grinding and mixing plant, installed a new mixer and hammer mill, and have added 5,000 bus. storage capacity.

Meade, Kan.—Fire destroyed the implement shed of the Farmers Co-operative elevator Oct. 12, destroying about 30 tons of hay, 800 bus. of barley and 300 bus. of oats. Much of the grain was salvaged.

Dalton, Kan.—The Hunter Milling Co. will rebuild its elevator, destroyed by fire Oct. 7. The elevator, with a capacity of 15,000 bus., contained 5,500 bus. of wheat. Bernard Mears is manager of the business.

McCune, Kan.—Paul Copeland of Kimball has succeeded George Garrison as manager of the Farmers Elevator. Mr. Copeland has been manager of the Farmers Union Elevator at Kimball for the last three years.

Cawker City, Kan.—Bailey & Lynch have constructed a warehouse and feed plant here, equipped with a new mixer and hammer mill. They will manufacture their own line of mixed feeds and do custom grinding and mixing.

Hargrave, Kan.—We have two elevators here, one of 10,000 bus. capacity with W. P. Moran, manager, and another of 10,000 bus. storage with J. C. Moran, manager. We expect to make this capacity 40,000 bus. before harvest.—W. P. Moran.

Haysville, Kan.—We have built and are still considering building more storage for grain, but are not sure what we will do. We have enlarged our gasoline storage capacity over 2,000 gals.—H. J. Peebler, mgr., Haysville Elvtr. & Sup. Co.

Beloit, Kan.—The Farmers Union Elevator recently completed an addition to be used as a grinding and feed room. A hammer mill and a molasses mixer have been installed and feed is being sacked in the new annex instead of in the elevator.

Emporia, Kan.—The soybean company incorporated Sept. 23 by William Allen White, Joe J. Morris, Pete Newton, W. K. Calhoun, Tom J. Price, F. B. Ross, F. B. Lord, P. K. Lord, T. W. Lord and E. F. Steerman, will acquire and expand property of the Lord Grain Co. It will be the first soybean plant in the state. The new mill will grind at least 140,000 bus. of soybeans per year, producing 3,500 tons of soybean meal and 1,200,000 lbs. of soybean oil. In addition the plant will sell dry mixed feeds, molasses feeds, live stock feeds, field seeds and handle grain.

Topeka, Kan.—To exempt the producer from all ad valorem tax on grain and thus remove one important incentive for rapid marketing. It is proposed to levy an excise or bushelage tax of one-half mill per bushel on all grain handled by country elevators, terminal warehouses or flour mills. It is evident this tax would be collected two, three or even four times while the grain is enroute to the final market. Grain shipped from other states would likewise be taxable and would add to the total revenue collected. Farms, livestock and farm equipment as well as the plant, equipment and merchant stocks of elevators, warehouses and mills would be taxed as at present.

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Dodge City, Kan.—Harry S. Dole of Liberal heads the Southwest Commission Co., a new firm of which Ted Crane is manager, an independent undertaking by the men, both southwest Kansas Farm Security Administration officials, to meet a need for a market for the big feed crop nearly ready to harvest. Both men have been Security Administration officials for some time and Mr. Dole is continuing as a supervisor for the FSA over a district out of Liberal.

South Haven, Kan.—The Larabee Flour Mills Co. elevator, built 40 years ago, was destroyed by fire late Oct. 16. The fire was discovered by John Dawkins, Santa Fe agent, who was sealing the last car of wheat taken from the elevator shortly before. The elevator had been cleaned from top to bottom following the loading out of the wheat and attendants were climbing from the pit when smoke was seen pouring from the top. W. O. Miller, manager, stated an overheated head bearing is believed to have started the fire. The elevator will be rebuilt.

Salina, Kan.—C. E. Robinson, 78, founder and president of the Robinson Milling Co., died in a hospital here Oct. 27, of a heart ailment. Mr. Robinson was prominent in Kansas milling circles for many years, building the present plant in 1919. His son, Harry L. Robinson, is a prominent Kansas City grain man, vice-president of the Robinson Milling Co., president of the Kansas Elvtr. Co., and owner of the Robinson Elvtr. Co. Ed Morgenstern, prominent in grain circles also and mayor of Salina, is a son-in-law of the deceased. Mr. Robinson had been ill since last March.

Elkhart, Kan.—The vigilance of Leo J. O'Toole, manager of the Co-operative Equity Exchange saved his elevator from the flames recently. In making his usual inspection before closing the elevator for the night, he observed smoke coming up thru the floor. Investigation disclosed a short in the switch box, which grounded the leg casing. Early discovery enabled the quick extinguishment of the fire before much damage was done. It pays to make sure your elevator is in safe condition to leave alone for the night, before going home. Hot bearings and shorts are extremely hazardous.

KENTUCKY

Hopkinsville, Ky.—Articles of incorporation have been approved for Sweet Feeds, Inc., capitalized at \$10,000 and incorporated by A. N. and Ruth Andrew and A. S. Nicholson. The company will manufacture and sell stock and poultry feeds.—A.W.W.

Henderson, Ky.—The rise of the soybean from its lowly place in the nation's agriculture to its present place in the industrial world was depicted in exhibits at the soybean festival held at the Ogden warehouse Oct. 17 and 18 under the sponsorship of the Lions Club.

MARYLAND

Baltimore, Md.—O. W. Benedict, chief grain inspector, is back at work after recovery from injuries received in an automobile crash near Hanover, Pa. He was on the way to attend the National Grain & Feed Dealers Convention at the time.

Baltimore, Md.—No. 2 Elevator has been revamped so that four large trucks can be loaded at the same time. Truckers are hauling up lumber to the Army cantonments and coming into Baltimore for a load of grain to be sold to mills in North Carolina. Lumber is wanted in a hurry so the elevators must help out by giving quick dispatch so that there will be no lost time in getting back south.—F. A. Peterson, Norris Grain Co.

MICHIGAN

Montrose, Mich.—The Frutchey Bean Co. recently installed a new feed grinder.

Wayland, Mich.—Frederic Hilbert recently installed a new seed cleaner at his plant.

Deerfield, Mich.—The Deerfield Milling Co. recently installed a Steel King Hammer Mill with late type manual screen control.

Clinton, Mich.—The Atlas Milling Co. has installed a new Steel King Hammer Mill with the late type screen change which permits manual control of screens from the operating floor.

Morenci, Mich.—Deyo's Feed Mills recently bought a sheller and cleaner from the Sidney Grain Machry. Co.

Ainger (Olivet p.o.), Mich.—The Ainger Elevator was damaged by fire the night of Nov. 2. The fire burned the south part of the building and damaged the grain stored there.

Cheboygan, Mich.—Floyd Daugherty will enlarge his grist mill by construction of an addition for storage use. He also expects to expand operations by manufacturing whole wheat flour.

Kingsford, Mich.—The Ford Motor Co. is considering construction of a soybean processing plant in Dickinson County, the project contingent upon acceptance of the soybean as an annual crop by local farmers.

Tecumseh, Mich.—W. B. Hotrum of the Hotrum Coal & Feed Co., was host to 75 sheepherders of this area at a banquet at the Grange Hall on the evening of Oct. 23. Lyman Peck, Ft. Wayne, Ind., nutritional expert, addressed the gathering and a film of interest to the feeders was shown.

Standish, Mich.—John Mitrzyk, who recently purchased the Standard Milling Co. plant, is installing a new corn sheller in the elevator. The plant will be formally opened soon after all improvements have been completed. Meanwhile the elevator is open for the sale of feeds and mashes and custom grinding.

Unionville, Mich.—Ernest H. Bueschlin, head of the Unionville & Colling Milling Co., died Oct. 26 at Harper's Hospital, Detroit, where he was taken the preceding day. He had been in ill health about six months and death followed an operation. Mr. Bueschlin was prominent throughout the Thumb and in state elevator and milling circles.

Edwardsburg, Mich.—Fire believed to have started from sparks from burning rubbish blown into the grinding room at the Wendt grain elevator Oct. 28 damaged the brick warehouse and feed grinding room, the loss estimated at several thousand dollars. The fire was prevented from reaching the elevator, grain bins and elevator feed room, warehouse and office. The property is owned by the Security Savings Bank of Battle Creek.

Fraser, Mich.—The Fraser Milling Co. and John Schumacher, Jr., 18, son of the president of the Fraser Milling Co., were named in praecipes of two suits totaling \$70,000 as the result of an accident in Oakland County Aug. 20 in which Mrs. Jessie Campbell, of Detroit, and her granddaughter, 17-months-old Linda Lee Honsberger, were fatally injured. The youth was the driver of a firm truck which struck a machine in which the two victims were riding.

Jackson, Mich.—McLaughlin, Ward & Co. entertained 200 bean elevator operators at "open house" Oct. 6. The plant was open from 9 a. m. until 5:40 p. m., with lunch served at noon. A tour of the plant included a demonstration of the newly installed electric eye sorting machines, which sort 50,000 lbs. of white navy beans in 24 hours, and sight each individual bean. The firm operates these units six or seven days a week and plans to put more than 300 carloads per year over them.

Bay City, Mich.—The Bay City Milling & Grocer Co., wholesaling firm, has been permanently restrained from further violations of the fair labor standards act by an injunction obtained in October in the United States district court here by the wage and hour division, U. S. Department of Labor. The complaint charged the company failed to pay many of its employees one and one-half times their regular hourly rate of pay for all time worked in excess of 42 hours a week. The consent judgment and injunction ordered the company to make restitution of \$2,156.52 to 14 past and present employees as unpaid back wages for overtime.

MINNESOTA

Hardwick, Minn.—E. A. Brown Co. of Luverne raised its local elevator.

Royalton, Minn.—The Royalton Farmers Elevator is installing a complete feed grinding plant.

Norton, Minn.—Fire of unknown origin destroyed the warehouse owned by M. A. DeWerd on Sept. 27.

Lewiston, Minn.—John J. Litcher, who formerly operated two grain elevators and a cold storage plant here, retiring from active business in 1924, died Oct. 31.

Grain Shipping Books

Record of Cars Shipped facilitates keeping a complete record of cars of grain shipped from any station, or to any firm. It has column headings for Date Sold, Date Shipped, Car Number, Initials, To Whom Sold, Destination, Grain, Grade Sold. Their Inspection, Discount, Amount Freight, Our Weight Bushels, Destination Bushels, Over, Short, Price, Amount Freight, Other Charges, Remarks. Book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper, size 9½ x12 inches, with spaces for recording 2,320 carloads. Well bound in heavy black pebble cloth with red keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 2½ lbs. Order Form 385. Price \$2.50, plus postage.

Sales, Shipments and Returns. Is designed to save time and prevent errors. The pages are used double; left hand pages are ruled for information regarding "Sales" and "Shipments"; right hand page for "Returns." Column headings provide spaces for complete records of each transaction on one line. Book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper, size 10¼x16 inches, with 8-page index. Spaces for recording 2,200 carloads. Bound in heavy gray canvas with keratol corners. Weight, 3¼ lbs. Order Form 14AA. Price \$3.35, plus postage.

Grain Shipping Ledger for keeping a complete record of 4,000 carloads. Facing pages are given to each firm to whom you ship and account is indexed. Book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper with 16-page index, size 10½x15¾ inches, well bound with black cloth covers and keratol back and corners. Weight, 4 lbs. Order Form 24. Price, \$3.50, plus postage.

Shippers Record Book is designed to save labor in handling grain shipping accounts and provides for a complete record of each car shipped. Its 80 double pages of ledger paper, size 9½ x12 inches, provide spaces for 2,320 carloads. Wide columns provide for the complete record of all important facts of each shipment. Bound in heavy black cloth with keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 2½ lbs. Order Form 20. Price \$2.50, plus postage.

Shipping Notices duplicating, 50 originals of bond paper, 50 duplicates, press board cover, 5½x8½ inches, weight 8 ozs.; 2 sheets of carbon. Price 70 cts. plus postage.

Shippers' Certificate of Weight duplicating, 75 originals of bond paper, 75 duplicates. Press board hinged back covers, three sheets of carbon, 4½x9¾ inches, weight 11 ozs. Price 95 cts., plus postage.

Railroad Claim Blanks duplicating, three different books, five forms, 8½x11 in., \$2 each book, plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals

CONSOLIDATED

332 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Rushford, Minn.—Magnus Johnson, 69, owner and manager of the Johnson Elvtr. Co. here, died Oct. 30.

Spring Grove, Minn.—Fire destroyed the Danielson feed mill here; Alvin and Palmer Danielson, owners.

Okabena, Minn.—The Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co. has given its elevator a coat of aluminum paint.

St. James, Minn.—Hubbard & Palmer Co. sustained a small amount of damage from high winds in October.

Marshall, Minn.—The 24,000-bu. annex of the Peavey Elevator here has been completed, built by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Kiester, Minn.—The Kiester Co-operative Elvtr. Co. is building an addition to its elevator, to house a feed mill.

Stewartville, Minn.—The Cusson mill here was reopened Nov. 11. A. G. Roberts of Frankfort, Kan., will conduct the business.

Greenbush, Minn.—The Farmers Union has completed construction of a seed house. The J. H. Fisch Co. had the contract.

Wykoff, Minn.—William Bicknese has taken over management of the Wykoff elevator, succeeding A. C. Feldt of La Crescent.

Luverne, Minn.—The E. A. Brown Co. built an addition to its south elevator and has it filled with government stored corn.

London, Minn.—Construction of an addition to the Speltz elevator has been completed and a new 30-ton scale has been installed.

Lakeville, Minn.—Riley W. Lewis of Mason City, Ia., has purchased the building here of the former Claro Milling Co., which he is remodeling and will reopen.

Claremont, Minn.—David A. Duncan, 73, who had operated a grain business here for 45 years until his retirement a few months ago because of poor health, died recently.

Comfrey, Minn.—The Comfrey Farmers Elvtr. Co., Charles Lampen, manager, has completed the construction of two steel storage tanks for the sealing of government corn. Each has a capacity of 20,000 bus.

De Graff, Minn.—An addition has been built to the office of the J. V. Pappenfus elevator and changes at the feed warehouse have made it more convenient to display merchandise stock. Leo Geister is manager.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Edward S. Hughes, sec'y of the Chamber of Commerce, was elected recently comptroller, a newly created post. E. C. Hillweg, assistant sec'y, was named to succeed Mr. Hughes as sec'y.

Blooming Prairie, Minn.—Representatives from the four counties at a recent meeting proposed construction of a soybean mill. The deadline for the sale of stock for the proposed venture was announced as Dec. 1.

Wadena, Minn.—A new molasses tank of carload capacity and a Strong-Scott Molasses Machine, as well as a pulverizer and a Jacobson Hammer mill of 50 h.p., will be installed here for the Peterson Biddick Co. Special bins are being provided for serving these machines. The T. E. Ibberson Co. has the contract.

Foxhome, Minn.—The Lake Region Grainmen's Ass'n of Minnesota will hold the second of its series of fall and winter meetings here Nov. 19. An interesting and instructive program has been planned for the occasion. The first meeting of the season was held at Barnesville last Oct. 10, when 60 persons were present.

Crookston, Minn.—The Peterson Biddick Co. is erecting a combination feed mill and seed cleaning plant. The new plant will be equipped with 14 bins, 4 legs and fitted with a grain cleaner, gravity machines and a modern huller. A 75-h.p. Jacobson Hammer Mill will also be installed and a modern one-ton mixer. The building will be iron clad. Contract was awarded to the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Thief River Falls, Minn.—The contract for a combination feed mill and feed plant for the Peterson-Biddick Co., was let to the T. E. Ibberson Co. The plant will be fitted with 15 bins and 4 legs. A modern one-ton mixer will be installed on the work-floor and in the basement a 50 h.p. Jacobson Mill will be used for grinding purposes. A new grain cleaner and gravity machines, along with a modern huller, will be used for processing seed. The building will be adjacent to the company's present warehouse and store building.

Dawson, Minn.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co., recent purchaser of the Eagle Roller Mill Co. property, which consisted of a grain elevator, feed mill, coal shed and warehouse, is rebuilding the feed mill. A 50-h.p. Jacobson Hammer Mill and a Monarch Attrition Mill with two 50-h.p. motors and a one-ton mixer will be installed and a large assortment of bins will be provided. A driveway for receiving products to the mill will be constructed. The T. E. Ibberson Co. was awarded the contract.

Kenyon, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is building a feed mill adjacent to its elevator. A 75-h.p. Jacobson Hammer Mill will be installed and a mixer and a modern corn cracker and grader unit will be a part of the other equipment. Extensive repairs will be made on the elevator. A complete new driveway fitted with a modern dump for receiving grains to the elevator and the mill will be provided. The mill building, in addition to the old elevator, will be completely iron clad. The T. E. Ibberson Co. has the contract.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The International Milling Co. and the Russell-Miller Milling Co. have notified their employees the company will pay the cost of carrying group life insurance for a period not exceeding one year and 40 days for the same amount the employee may be carrying at the time of leaving for military service. For the same period it will pay the cost of group hospitalization insurance for dependents of draftees and enlisted men who may be in the company's hospitalization group at the time of entering service. It will pay each drafted or enlisted employee a month's salary at the time of leaving. These concessions are in addition to those provided for in the national defense act.

DULUTH LETTER

James F. Barry, Duluth grain and brokerage man, has been named as a member of the Minnesota board of grain appeals Nov. 1. He succeeds W. O. Torgerson and will have offices in Board of Trade building.

Clifford P. Earl, 86, for 45 years a state grain inspector at Duluth, before his retirement in 1935, died at his home in that city recently after an illness of two weeks. Mr. Earl was born in Covington, Ky., and in 1890 came here when he became associated with the State grain commission.

Effective Oct. 22 the Duluth Board of Trade changed grades of durum wheat deliverable on future contracts as follows: No. 2 amber durum, contract grade; No. 1 and No. 2 hard amber, 2c above contract; No. 1 and 2 amber, contract price; No. 1 and 2 durum, 3c under contract price; No. 1 and 2 amber mixed, 2c under; No. 1 and 2 mixed durum, 4c under; No. 3 hard amber, 2c under; No. 3 amber, 4c under. Contracts for future delivery on the above basis are designated as "new" and previous contracts designated as "old."

MISSOURI

Columbia, Mo.—William Hirth, 65, president of the Missouri Farmers Ass'n which he founded in 1914, and a Missouri farm and political leader, died of a heart ailment Oct. 24.

Gallatin, Mo.—Robert Owings of the Owings Mill & Produce Co. recently purchased the John E. Thomlinson property and plans to raze the house and erect a store building which he will occupy when completed.

Kansas City, Mo.—H. F. Jackman, Jr., recently was elected a member of the Kansas City Board of Trade. Robert O'Brien of Salina, Kan., has applied for membership in the Board on transfer from W. R. McGeary. No consideration was involved.

St. Louis, Mo.—John G. Longmire, 70, former resident who entered the grain business here in 1903, died Oct. 31 in Miami, Fla. He was treasurer of the former W. L. Green Commission Co. and its successor, the Marshall Hall Grain Co., and later became vice-president of the Powell & O'Rourke Grain Co.—P.J.P.

Louisiana, Mo.—Lawrence Smith, 27, assistant manager of the Pike Station grain elevator, in Pike County, was brought to the hospital here Oct. 20 for treatment for a gun shot wound in his right wrist, inflicted by the accidental discharge of an automatic shotgun. He was going duck hunting and was inserting a plug in the magazine of his gun to comply with the law to prevent more than three shots when the accident occurred.—P.J.P.

Receiving Books

For Grain Buyers

Farmer's Deliveries. A convenient form for recording loads of grain received from farmers. Tare weight is entered immediately under gross to facilitate subtraction. Two hundred pages of linen ledger paper, ruled 20 lines to a page, thus accommodating 4,000 loads. Well bound in cloth, with keratol back and corners. Order Form 380. Weight 2¾ lbs. Price \$2.50, plus postage.

Receiving and Stock Book for keeping a record of each kind of grain received in separate columns, so buyer may easily determine total amount of any grain on hand. Size 9¼x11½, 200 pages, with a capacity for 4000 loads. Well printed on linen ledger paper, bound in cloth with keratol back and corners. Order Form 321. Weight 2¾ lbs. Price \$2.50, plus postage.

Grain Scale Book, a combined Journal and Receiving book. Each man's grain is entered on his own page. Both debits and credits are posted to the ledger. Contains 252 numbered pages and 28 page index, size 10½x15½ inches, will accommodate 10,332 loads. Printed on linen ledger, bound in extra heavy black cloth covers, with keratol back and corners. Weight 5 lbs. Order Form 23. Price \$4.00, plus postage.

Grain Receiving Register is designed for recording the receipts of farmers' grain. Loads may be entered in consecutive order, or different sections of the book may be devoted to different kinds of grain. Book contains 200 pages of linen ledger paper, size 8½x14 inches, each of which is ruled for 41 entries, giving a total capacity of 8200 wagon loads. Well printed and substantially bound in full canvas. Weight 3 lbs. Order Form 12AA. Price \$2.55, plus postage.

Duplicating Receiving Book, designed to facilitate the recording of loads received from farmers. Book contains 225 leaves, size 12x12 inches with 33 lines each, perforated down the middle; the inside half of the leaf remains in the book, and the outer half with the same ruling printed on the reverse side, folds back over the inside half with carbon between. It may also be used by line agents in making daily reports. Check bound with canvas back, nine sheets of carbon. Weight 4½ lbs. Order Form 66. Price \$2.60, plus postage.

Grain Receiving Ledger, may be used first as a Stock Book by posting the receipts daily, weekly or monthly from some other portion of this book, or from any other scale book, giving a page to the grain handled; Second, as a patrons' ledger, by giving a full or half page to each patron; Third, pages may be used to enter each load of grain received in consecutive order under their respective headings. Contains 200 numbered pages with 44 lines to page, and a 28-page index, size 8½x13½, ruled with the usual column headings, including Debit and Credit columns. Printed on linen ledger paper and well bound in black cloth sides with keratol back and corners. Weight 2½ lbs. Order Form 43. Price \$3.00, plus postage.

Form 43XX contains 428 pages same paper and ruling as Form 43. Weight 4½ lbs. Price \$5.00, plus postage.

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Consolidated

332 South La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Aurora, Mo.—C. B. Stout of Memphis, Tenn., former operator of the Majestic Flour Mills Co., will announce a decision soon regarding leasing a proposed mill here. Since the company's local mill was destroyed by fire last spring, it has been operating a skeleton force in the grain elevator which escaped the flames.—P.J.P.

Butler, Mo.—M. F. Arnold is building an elevator just south of the old depot at the Missouri Pacific station. The structure will be about 70 ft. high, with six deep cribbed hopped bottom bins, three of which will be 40 ft. high, and three overhead bins. The elevator leg will have a 2,500 bu. per hour capacity. An electric dump will be installed. Mr. Arnold is proprietor of the Arnold Feed Store.—P.J.P.

Glasgow, Mo.—The Glasgow Co-operative Ass'n of which Charles Brucks is manager, staged its third annual Tri-County Corn Husking Contest Oct. 21, with eighteen contestants from Howard, Chariton and Saline Counties competing for the \$25 in cash prizes. Between 2,500 and 3,000 persons attended the contest. The shucking contest was held in a field of Funk's G53 Hybrid corn, yield estimated between 65 and 70 bus. to the acre. Frank Kitchen, Slater, shucked 27.32 bus. The prize money was divided, \$10 for 1st and graduated down to \$1 for 6th place winner.

Kansas City, Mo.—The Kansas City Chapter of the Society of Grain Elevator Supts., has planned many profitable sessions for the winter and summer months of 1940-41. Feature of the November meeting will be a talk by a traffic manager who will give information on billing, routing and all traffic problems with which the superintendents are not familiar. There will be talks by three of the superintendents on subjects of their own choosing. Tom Collins, columnist, will be the chief guest speaker at the December "Managers' Night" meeting. The new year's first meeting will have safety as the main topic. W. W. Williams, of the Kansas City Safety Council, and Grover Meyer of the Kansas City Power & Light Co., will discuss the subject. The March meeting will deal with crop conditions and the April meeting will be a "pep" meeting for the Minneapolis convention of the society to be held June 9-11.

MONTANA

Missoula, Mont.—George E. Paulson, 50, for many years associated in the grain trading business at Cascade, Ulm and Missoula, died at his home here Oct. 25 of a heart attack. At the time of his death he was assistant manager of the feed and grain department of a local mercantile concern and was widely known in grain trading circles of the Pacific northwest.

NEBRASKA

Wallace, Neb.—O. M. Kellogg of Denver, Colo., has purchased the Kimberly Elevator.

Hastings, Neb.—Coal and metal clad bins at the City Fuel & Feed Co. were damaged by fire early Oct. 19.

Bloomfield, Neb.—Fred Lindner, 76, for many years an employee of the Farmers elevator, died Oct. 25, following a prolonged illness.

Arlington, Neb.—E. W. Taylor Co. has purchased the 30,000-bu. elevator and business of the Farmers Grain & Lumber Co. here.

Dalton, Neb.—The Dalton Co-operative Society installed a dust collecting system in its 80,000-bu. elevator just before the 1940 wheat movement.

Chapman, Neb.—J. E. Ray, manager of the Ford Grain Co. elevator here, has resigned and will be succeeded by Arthur Hein, who formerly operated elevators at Chapman, Wood River and Lyons.

Otoe, Neb.—I have recently purchased the Hillman & Wolf Grain Co. elevator which I will operate.—C. N. Ogden.—Mr. Ogden also operates the Otoe Elevator, 19,000-bu. capacity, of which he is owner.

Lexington, Neb.—The feed store located on Fourth street for many years known as the Matt Nielsen Feed Store, has been reopened under the new name of the Pioneer Feed Store with James G. Arluck as proprietor.

Omaha, Neb.—J. H. Wright, J. H. Weaver, W. T. Burns, and J. G. Oertel were nominated Oct. 30 for directors of the Omaha Grain Exchange to be voted on Nov. 13. Three vacancies on the board of directors are to be filled at the election.

Humboldt, Neb.—The O. A. Cooper Co. sustained an electrical breakdown loss in October.

Nebraska City, Neb.—The Butler-Welsh Grain Co. of Omaha has been granted permission to build a truck dump and barge loading facilities on the Nebraska City dock site.

Omaha, Neb.—The Uncle Sam Breakfast Food Co. is building three 25-ft. cement grain storage tanks which will increase the company's storage facilities from 60,000 to 160,000 bus. The Ryan Construction Co. has the contract.

Hampton, Neb.—The Carpenter Grain Co. elevator was destroyed by fire believed to have started by defective wiring the night of Oct. 25. Approximately 2,000 bus. of grain were destroyed. The loss was covered by insurance, officials stated.

Scribner, Neb.—The Scribner Grain & Lumber Co. recently gave its elevator two fresh coats of red paint; installed anti-friction bearings on both head and boot shafts and a complete lightning protection system. In storage are 50,000 bus. of wheat.

Martland, Neb.—Fred E. Worthington has purchased the Northwestern depot and after razing the structure, is using the lumber to erect increased storage at his elevator. He is adding bins with a 35,000-bu. capacity, giving the elevator an 80,000-bu. capacity.

Ralston, Neb.—Fire of undetermined origin badly damaged the elevator of the Taylor Grain Co., containing 35,000 bus. of grain, the evening of Oct. 25. Much of the grain is being salvaged, principal loss being from structural damage, Frank Taylor of Omaha, head of the firm, stated.

Cozad, Neb.—Fire, starting at 4 a. m. Oct. 30, completely destroyed the dehydrating plant of the Denver Alfalfa Milling Co. together with its contents of dehydrated meal and machinery. The building contained 1,500 tons of sacked meal. The loss, estimated at many thousands of dollars, was covered by insurance.

Nebraska City, Neb.—The Hart-Bartlett-Sturtevant Grain Co. will start construction of a river-rail-truck grain terminal here as soon as details of lease and plans are worked out. It will build a 150,000-bu. structure on city property leased for 99 years, a concentration point for river shipments and not a storage elevator altho plans call for the eventual construction of storage facilities for from 500,000 to 1,000,000 bus. The elevator, to be set on piling, will be built of concrete.

NEW ENGLAND

Bow ((Concord p. o.), N. H.—The Merrimack Farmers Exchange of Concord is building a feed milling plant and warehouse here, to cost approximately \$250,000 with a capacity of 200 tons of mixed feeds per eight hours. Bin capacity will be 50,000 tons and the warehouse will have a large capacity for sacked feeds. The Co-op. has 16 retail stores. George M. Putnam of Concord is president and Ralph E. Parementer is manager.

BEWARE!

J. C. McBride is soliciting subscriptions to the semi-monthly Grain & Feed Journals and giving receipts for subscription to a monthly publication. Mr. Lasher has never been in our employ, has no authority to represent us in any capacity and will not accept a check made payable to our order because he does not dare to endorse our name on the check. Forgery is a penitentiary offense. If he endorses your check made payable to our order or gives you a receipt for money paid for subscription to Grain & Feed Journals, please mail it to us so we can take steps to stop his swindling grain dealers who wish to subscribe to our semi-monthly.

Grain & Feed Journals

CONSOLIDATED

332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

NEW JERSEY

Montclair, N. J.—Charles S. Wood, 70, sales director of the Corn Products Refining Co., died Oct. 24 after an illness of two days.

NEW MEXICO

Portales, N. M.—We have completed construction and started operation of our new 150-bbl. flour mill, modern in every detail, newly equipped with diesel engine and other machinery. The old 50-bbl. mill will be converted into a feed plant, to be equipped with a hammer mill and cubing and mixing machines. This makes Portales Milling Co. the largest feed and flour manufacturers in New Mexico—Portales Milling Co.

NEW YORK

Herkimer, N. Y.—The feed mill and warehouse owned by George Corrado was damaged by fire on Oct. 25.

New York, N. Y.—Fernand Leval is president and Leopold Stern, vice-pres., of a new corporation recently organized, Leval & Co., Inc., with offices in the Produce Exchange. Both have memberships in the Chicago Board of Trade.

Albion, N. Y.—An expansion program involving the expenditure of approximately \$20,000 has been launched by the Woods & Sprague Milling Co., Inc. The new construction will double the speed with which wheat can be unloaded and also double the grain storage room.—G. E. T.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Work on the new 6,000,000-bu. grain elevator of Cargill, Inc., is being rushed in completion and by Nov. 25 its storage space can be used before the close of navigation. Hundreds of workers are co-operating in the raising of the 80-ft. bins by continually pouring ready-mixed concrete in slip forms which rise from 6 to 12 ft. every day.—G. E. T.

Lockport, N. Y.—The Federal Milling Co. has been granted a building permit for construction of a 10,000-bbl. flour storage building at its milling plant, to be 40x40 ft. and 95 ft. high. It will be constructed entirely of reinforced concrete and will be without windows except for the top. The flour will be stored in deep bins running from the basement to the cupola.—G. E. T.

NORTH DAKOTA

Woods, N. D.—The Woods Farmers Elevtr. Co. recently installed two Strong-Scott Head Drives.

Grand Forks, N. D.—The 1941 convention of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota will be held here, tentative dates set for Feb. 4, 5 and 6.

New Rockford, N. D.—A warehouse and commercial feed mixing plant will be erected at the Peavey Elevator at a cost of about \$2,500. Val Reider is general manager.

Pembina, N. D.—For the United States government here and at Noyes, the T. E. Ibberson Co. recently installed 15-ton, 24-ft. Howe Scales for use in connection with the Custom Offices' work.

Ray, N. D.—The Ray Farmers Union Elevtr. Co., which started in business August, 1939, during the first ten months of its existence has handled about 318,000 bus. of grain, C. G. Tofte, manager, reported and has found it necessary to lease additional space to care for this year's business. Starting capital of the company was \$7,400.

Jamestown, N. D.—Peterson Biddick Co. is constructing a combination feed mill and seed cleaning unit, contract having been awarded to the T. E. Ibberson Co. A 50-h.p. Jacobson Hammer Mill will be used for grinding and a modern one-ton mixer will be installed on the work floor. Cleaners, hullers and gravity machines will be used for seed cleaning purposes. Four legs will be installed, eleven bins and the building will be iron-clad. A 60x60-ft. two-story warehouse will be a part of the new construction on which work has already begun.

OHIO

Mt. Orab, O.—Theodore Malott, of Union Plains, has purchased the Foreman Feed Mill.

Fostoria, O.—A fire caused by friction in break rolls caused slight damage to the Mennel Milling Co. plant on Oct. 22.

Continental, O.—The Continental Commercial Club is endeavoring to obtain the location of an alfalfa processing plant here.

Lockbourne, O.—The Meyers Grain Co.'s office was ransacked the night of Oct. 14 and a small sum of money and supplies were stolen.

Rockford, O.—The Berne Equity Exchange recently completed construction of a feed mixing room. Francis Bollenbacher is manager.

Kirby, O.—The Kirby Elvtr. Co. recently installed new feed grinding and mixing equipment in its recently completed feed building.

Lucasville, O.—The Scioto County Farm Buro is constructing an elevator and installing new equipment, the latter furnished thru the Sidney Grain Machry Co.

Geneva, O.—Mark H. Woodworth recently resigned as general manager of the Lake Erie Milling Co., and H. H. Gegelein of Painesville was named to serve in that capacity temporarily.

Cincinnati, O.—The Southern States Co-operative will join with the Ohio and Pennsylvania Farm Buros in building a feed mill, probably to be located here, Mgr. W. G. Mysor recently stated.

Linworth, O.—Linworth Farmers Exchange has completed extensive improvements at its plant which included the installation of a sheller and boot; standard elevators; drives and electric motors, all furnished by the Sidney Grain Machry Co.

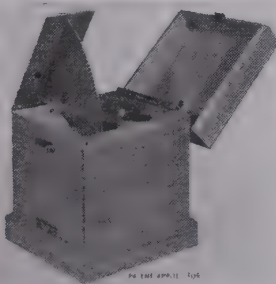
Casstown, O.—The Ed S. Falknor Grain Co., recent purchaser of the local Martin & Rehmer elevator, will continue its operation with James Clark remaining as manager. A line of farm merchandise will be added to the lines already handled here.

Garrettsville, O.—The Vanderslice Milling Co. flour mill, containing 2,000 bus. of wheat and a quantity of corn, soybeans and hay, was destroyed by fire on Oct. 31. A 23-year old young man confessed to having set the fire that burned the mill the same night he also set fire to a barn in the near-by countryside, both acts being an attempt "to get even" with an individual whom he believed owned an interest in the milling company and had stock stored in the barn. The youth has not yet been tried but is being held.

Monroeville, O.—The Herrman-McLean Co., feed manufacturers, is erecting a 40x100 ft. warehouse, to be completed between Nov. 15 and Dec. 1. The structure will be of frame construction with a corrugated sheet-steel exterior. The loading platform will be extended alongside the new building. The company also will enlarge its office room following completion of the warehouse. The car-weighing scale, rebuilt at the local plant this past summer, has been given final approval after exhaustive tests by the Railway Inspection Service.

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A grain tester every elevator
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CORN
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REVOLUTIONARY IN PRINCIPLE

Grain tested is not destroyed—no moving parts to oil or wear—no need to measure or weigh grain—no extra equipment—no scales to buy—no installation costs—plug in AC outlet—small in size; 10" high x 9" wide x 9" deep—no batteries, rollers or other parts to replace—not affected by reasonable amount of dirt.

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Nothing Else to Buy

WRITE

CUMMINGS & McALISTER

30 East Broad Street Columbus, Ohio
factory distributors

Columbus, O.—The broadcasting of the grain markets by station WHKC (640 kilocycles) has been changed and are now broadcast at 11:00 a. m.—12:30 p. m. and 2:30 p. m.

Springfield, O.—Southwestern Ohio Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n met Oct. 22 in Hotel Shawnee in its annual autumn meeting when Stanley Laybourne of the Ohio Dept. of Agr., principal speaker of the evening, addressed 100 grain men. Mr. Laybourne spoke on his department's efforts to amend the feed laws of 1929. He proposed bringing the feed laws up to date so that present fat, protein and fiber analysis would be amended to include fish oils and other concentrates in mixed livestock feeds. Mr. Laybourne is chief of the Division of Plant Industry.

Troy, O.—We have purchased the Martin & Rehmer Co. elevators located here and at Casstown, O., together with all trucks, real estate and other equipment, taking possession Nov. 1. —Ed. S. Falknor Grain Co.—With the sale of their elevators John K. Martin and Charles Rehmer have completed a business relationship of 22 years. Ed S. Falknor, Donald E. Falknor and W. O. Burke comprise the firm that has taken over operation of the plant here and at Casstown. They are experienced grain and feed men and will continue to operate along the same line as heretofore, making improvements at the local elevator and adding a line of farm merchandise to products already for sale at both places. A hammer mill and feed mixing equipment will be installed at the local elevator of which Mr. Burke is manager. The Falkners also operate another elevator here. The addition of the two new plants gives the firm 30,000 bus. grain storage capacity. Mr. Martin will operate his two farms in the future, while Mr. Rehmer is retiring from business temporarily.

TOLEDO LETTER

William and Walter Mennel, sons of M. N. Mennel of the Mennel Milling Co., Toledo, and graduates of Yale University last June, have joined the regular federal army for one year and have been inducted into actual service.

Ben C. Hoffman is the new Toledo branch manager for Hulburd Warren & Chandler Co., succeeding H. O. Barnhouse, who died Oct. 26. Mr. Hoffman has been identified with the Toledo grain trade for many years and at one time was the Toledo representative for Lamson Bros.

A Labor Board hearing will be held here Nov. 18 to hear evidence on charges filed against the Anderson Elvtr. Co. by the Flour, Feed & Grain Elvtr. Workers' Union, members of which have been on strike since August 6. The firm is charged with refusing to bargain collectively with the union, an A. F. of L. affiliate.

Harvey O. Barnhouse, 66, Toledo grain broker, died Oct. 26 following an illness of several weeks. Mr. Barnhouse for many years has been manager of the Toledo office of Hulburd Warren & Chandler Co. He was well-known in grain trading circles and his studies of the grain marketing trends were published in weekly bulletins circulated among traders. He was a member of the Toledo Board of Trade for 32 years.

OKLAHOMA

Minco, Okla.—The Farmers Grain Co. recently installed a fan sheller, furnished them by the Sidney Grain Machry Co.

Texhoma, Okla.—Freeman Bros. are putting in a feed mill to make molasses feed, the plant to have a capacity of about 200 bus. per hour. Chalmers & Borton have the contract.

Quapaw, Okla.—Howard Barnard of Baxter Springs, Kan., has purchased the local elevator from W. A. Burcham. The elevator, which has been idle for the last six years, is being repaired for operation. Mr. Burcham owned and operated the elevator for about 25 years as the Burcham Mill & Elevator.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Linnton, Ore.—The Thomas Feed Co. plant was damaged by fire recently.

Thornton, Wash.—The Colfax Grain Co., Inc., elevators here and at Colfax, have been covered with sheet iron.

Davenport, Wash.—A. V. Shanks, manager of the Grange Milling Co., fell while working on a ladder at the mill recently, injuring his shoulder and arm.

Connell, Wash.—The Connell Grain Growers have moved their office to a site near the large scale. The building has been put on a concrete foundation, rebuilt and modernized.

Mt. Vernon, Wash.—The Lindbloom Co. has had its name changed to The Farmers Feed & Seed Co. The company's quarters are being enlarged and remodeled. R. Ringseth is manager.

Ferndale, Wash.—The Ferndale Grain Co., H. J. Polinder and John Snapper, has purchased the Farmers Equipment Co. and will handle that line of tractors and implements under the name, Ferndale Grain & Implement Co.

Portland, Ore.—The Harvest Milling Co. is occupying its new quarters on East Third Ave., larger and more conveniently arranged than its former quarters and with rail track facilities. Jim Haworth is manager of the business.

Kendrick, Ida.—Lewiston Grain Growers, Inc., have started construction of a 140,000-bu. elevator here, to be of cribbed type covered with galvanized iron, 48 x 48 ft., 70 ft. high. It supplements the 125,000-bu. concrete elevator already here.

Spokane, Wash.—John Haney, manager of Grange Service, Inc., has asked the city council to vacate a small unoccupied triangle at Springfield and Smith, where the Grange corporation is putting in a new warehouse, elevator, feed mill and office. The date of hearing was set for Nov. 25.

Troy, Ida.—Harry M. Driscoll, locally prominent grain dealer, died Oct. 27, at his home at Moscow. Mr. Driscoll had organized the Idaho Bean & Elvtr. Co. here in 1920 and operated a successful business until the time of his death. While he had been in ill health for the last several years, his death was unexpected.

Dayton, Wash.—Clark Israel, said to be the second oldest grain dealer in the northwest in years of service, has resigned his position as manager of the Columbia County Grain Growers, Inc.—F.K.H.—Maurice Roe, formerly manager of the Kerr Gifford & Co., Inc., office, has succeeded him. Mr. Israel will open as an independent dealer here.

Seattle, Wash.—Agreement was signed Oct. 17 between Warehousemen's Union, Local 19, C. I. O., and the Albers Bros. Milling Co., contracts to run until July 1, 1941, replacing the one that had been in effect since 1937. Increases in pay averaging 5 to 10c hourly, agreement calling for union shop, vacations with pay, were provided for in the new contract.

Pocatello, Ida.—Contract for erection of the manufacturing feed plant for Ralston Purina Co. was awarded to Birdwell Finlayson. Total investment for the plant is expected to be about \$100,000. The building is to be constructed of concrete and frame, four stories, and completely modern in every respect. The new city water main piping water to the addition has been completed.

Sweetwater, Ida.—Lewiston Grain Growers, Inc., is constructing an elevator here, to cost between \$12,000 and \$15,000, with 125,000-bu. capacity. It is being built south of the present 225,000-bu. elevator, to be of cribbed construction, 48 x 48 ft., and 60 ft. high, to be covered with galvanized iron. W. J. Morrell has the contract. The elevator is expected to be completed about the first of the year. Electricity will be used to operate the plant rather than the diesel power used in the past, John W. Shepard, manager for the company, announced.

STRATTON GRAIN CO.

MILWAUKEE, WIS. ST. JOSEPH, MO. NEW YORK, N. Y.
CHICAGO, ILL. SPRINGFIELD, O.
MILL FEEDS — FEED PRODUCTS — BY-PRODUCTS
Consignments and Future Orders Solicited

PENNSYLVANIA

Homer City, Pa.—Fire originating in the engine room on Oct. 21 destroyed the feed mill of Thomas K. George. The mill, which had been in operation for the last 32 years, was managed by Wilbur K. George.

Griesemersville (Spangsville p.o.), Pa.—John P. Fisher's three-story frame grist mill on the Manatawny Creek near here was destroyed by fire the night of Oct. 26 at an estimated loss of \$12,000. It is believed the fire was started by sparks from a grinding stone falling into freshly ground grain. Several hundred bushels of oats, barley, corn and many tons of feed were destroyed. The loss was covered by insurance.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Colton, S. D.—New roofs were put on the Peavey Elevator building, the T. E. Ibberson Co. doing the work.

Bowdle, S. D.—A new ten-ton scale has been installed by the Gretna Grain Co., Henry Bauder and H. C. Baer, owners.

Garretson, S. D.—Richard Enestvedt, of Sacred Heart, Minn., is the new manager of the Farmers Co-operative Elevator here.

Viborg, S. D.—The Farmers elevator here has recently completed the construction of a large addition which will house the feed mill.

Castlewood, S. D.—The Farmers Grain & Produce Co. recently replaced the gas engine with modern style power units. Joe Miller is manager of the elevator.

Beresford, S. D.—The Fruen Elevator sustained a small amount of damage from a fire in the upper part of the elevator Oct. 28. Prompt action when smoke was seen issuing from the upper walls of the building, brought the blaze under control.

Brookings, S. D.—The George P. Sexauer Co. has made extensive improvements on its elevator properties thruout the state. The company's elevators at Goodwin, Melham, Hendricks and all of the local holdings were given coats of aluminum paint and roofs were repaired. The T. E. Ibberson Co. did the work.

SOUTHEAST

Thomaston, Ga.—Beverly & Hancock are remodeling their feed, grocery and hardware store.

Calhoun, Ga.—John Logan recently sold the old flour mill building on Oothcaloga Creek, on Highway 53, to W. R. Werden Co. of Dublin. The machinery also has been disposed of. This in no way interferes with Mr. Logan's operation of the grist mill.

Grafton, W. Va.—The Grafton Feed & Storage Co. has discontinued the wholesale grocery and retail feed departments, continuing the retail grocery trade. The Altman Feed Co., of Irwin, Pa., has leased part of the company's building formerly used by the feed department and will operate as a feed store under the name, Altman's Cash Feed Store.

Dublin, Ga.—W. R. Werden, prominent wholesale grocer and farmer, is constructing a modern grain elevator, flour and feed mill here, the elevator to have 30,000 bus. capacity and to be used for grain storage. The flour mill will have a capacity of 50 bbls. daily. The new plant is to be located on the site of the grist mill operated by Mr. Werden as the Oconee Milling Co. which building is being enlarged. New machinery for milling flour and feeds will be installed. At present the plant has been equipped only for grinding meal and corn feeds.

TENNESSEE

Memphis, Tenn.—The Royal Feed & Milling Co. was host to more than 150 mid-south dairymen at a buffet dinner and educational program at the Hotel Chisca, Nov. 1. The principal speaker was Dr. Charles B. Cain, former head of the Veterinary Science Department, and now director of feed servicing for the Royal Feed & Milling Co.—J. H. G.

TEXAS

Pharr, Tex.—A. A. Stayton was named manager of the Pharr Equity Exchange to succeed G. L. Callis who resigned.

Wichita Falls, Tex.—Fred Kell, former local mill operator, has returned here from Colorado, where he was injured last summer by a fall. While his condition is still critical, it is reported he is making some progress.

Beaumont, Tex.—Allie Abner Osteen, 65, former feed company owner having operated the Osteen Feed Co. here for many years, died Oct. 23. He had been in ill health for some time. Mr. Osteen was salesman for Universal Mills of Fort Worth at the time of his death.

Galveston, Tex.—The City of Galveston on Oct. 23 asked the Interstate Commerce Commission for authority to acquire and operate the properties of the Galveston Wharf Co., which includes elevators A and B with annex. The city asked permission to issue \$6,250,000 of revenue bonds in connection with the purchase of the properties, which include approximately 47 miles of rail line.

Muleshoe, Tex.—Ray Griffith is completing construction of a large iron-clad storehouse capable of handling approximately 25,000 bus. of grain, thus about doubling the capacity of his elevator. Three old storage houses were taken down to make room for the new structure which is 20x100 ft., and 14 ft. high. Two other smaller storage buildings have been placed on the elevator lot recently and another large grain and hay warehouse erected. Two large galvanized iron tanks also were erected, to be used for storage purposes.

WISCONSIN

Bristol, Wis.—Roy J. Hansen, feed dealer, died recently, aged 48 years.

East Ellsworth, Wis.—The J. N. Nelson Feed Store has installed a feed mixer.

Morris, Wis.—Herbert C. Nelson has taken over the Shaw Flour & Feed business.

Waunakee, Wis.—The C. J. Schmidt elevator was slightly damaged by high winds recently.

Reedsburg, Wis.—The Reedsburg Farmers Co. recently installed a Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer, 1½ ton capacity.

Amery, Wis.—A new water wheel is being installed by the Northern Supply Milling Co. to increase the mill's capacity.

Weyauwega, Wis.—A. L. Nichols, new owner and operator of the Dietetic Flour Mills, Inc., started operating his plant Oct. 17.

Dallas, Wis.—Clifford Bass has purchased the Anderson mill here and will feature a complete line of flour and dairy and poultry feeds.

Mondovi, Wis.—The Theodore Swain mill was destroyed by fire Nov. 2 with a loss estimated at \$10,000, partially covered by insurance.—H. C. B.

Readfield, Wis.—Gordon Schneider, associated with his father in the operation of a feed mill here, was married Oct. 19 to Miss Ruby Mae Polzin.—H. C. B.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The rate of interest for the month of November, 1940, has been determined by the Finance Com'te of the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange at 5%.

Whitewater, Wis.—John O. Lindbaum, 90, well known retired miller, died Oct. 21 in a local hospital. A native of Sweden, Mr. Lindbaum was head miller for Chix at Rockford for more than 25 years. He operated the Stone mill here for many years.—H. C. B.

Superior, Wis.—Walter Fowler, 81, died at his home in Northern Wisconsin on Oct. 7. Mr. Fowler was an inspector with the Wisconsin Grain and Warehouse Commission for a number of years before he entered the Federal service as a grain supervisor in 1917. In 1920 he resigned to go with the Omaha Grain Exchange for a short period of service. In recent years he has lived in the resort region of northern Wisconsin near Superior, his old home.

Superior Wis.—Contract to make extensive repairs and alterations in the Central Co-operative Wholesale's feed mill has been awarded to the T. E. Ibberson Co. A 14,000-gallon molasses tank and a new Strong-Scott Molasses Machine, along with a 75-h.p. Jacobson Mill will be installed. New type Strong-Scott Head Drives will be used. A large new warehouse and a building for loading of cars from the warehouse, which is a special innovation, will be provided. To serve the new machinery in the mill building a large number of new bins are being built, fitted with special Ibberson Type Mach. Bin Fittings.

Marshfield, Wis.—Stock-Grow, Inc., recently purchased the old Borden plant and is remodeling it. A whey concentrate will be produced. Ira Jones will continue with the new company.

Merrill, Wis.—James Galbraith, Route 1, Tomahawk, Wis., on Oct. 25 was presented by Paul Gerbert, Jr., of the Lincoln Mill at this city, with the Central Retail Feed Ass'n award for special achievement in the Home Service 4-H club project.—H. C. B.

Supply Trade

Minneapolis, Minn.—Emil A. Gordon, pioneer grain elevator builder in the northwestern states and Canada, died Oct. 22.

Schenectady, N. Y.—General Electric Co.'s net sales billed by the company during the nine months ended Sept. 30 amounted to \$287,249,930, compared with \$217,900,154 billed in the same period a year ago, an increase of 32%.

Mr. Willkie Says: "To build duplicate distribution systems does not distribute wealth; it destroys it. As does the Holding Company Act. . . . It is my contention that the rates of private utilities in the same area, taking into account the same factors, are lower than the TVA rates." Mr. Willkie applies to private operation the final test of service and cost to the public, and finds it good. He adduces figures to prove that if his Tennessee Electric Power Co. enjoyed TVA's subsidies, it could "double its net income and still . . . reduce rates for domestic and commercial consumers to 35 per cent below the rates charged by the TVA."

Akron, O.—All pertinent information on its line of industrial fire hose for plant protection, especially important now that the national defense effort is calling for every precaution to guarantee unrestricted production is given by The B. F. Goodrich Co. in a new catalog section on this subject, available upon request to the manufacturer. Among the fittings described are the recently announced swivel gaskets made of Koroseal, a synthetic rubber-like material developed by Goodrich. The use of Koroseal gaskets, it is pointed out, eliminates the need for spanner wrenches, and prevents locking or freezing of swivels. Pertinent data on single, double jacket hose and rubber-covered hose of each of the company's brands for various services are given.

From Abroad

Sweden expropriated, as of Oct. 16, all stocks of feeds and bread grains for purposes other than human consumption.

The Australian government has promulgated a stabilization plan for the country's wheat industry which will guarantee 3 shillings 6 pence a bu. on a crop of not more than 140,000,000 bus. in any one year.

Sweden's *Dagens Nyheter* announced July 25: "Grass which used to be dried for use as concentrated cattle fodder is now used for baking. The bread tastes good tho the green color puts people off buying it."

An Argentine wheat surplus of 110,000,000 bus. and a linseed surplus of 55,000,000 bus., compared with 130,000,000 and 40,000,000 respectively last season are tentatively estimated by Broomhall's agent assuming normal weather thru November and December.

North Russia is the destination for S. S. Admiral Cole which cleared from Portland, Ore., Oct. 10 with 142,000 bus. of U. S. wheat. Two unnamed vessels cleared from Puget Sound five days later with a combined cargo of 350,000 bus. of wheat. Rumor has it that quantities of American wheat will be bought by Russia to feed its northern army, quartered at Vladivostok.

Grain Carriers

Lexington, Ky.—A meeting of railroad operators and shippers was held here Oct. 10 to discuss reduced grain rates to the south to meet the competition of trucks.

Corn from southern and central Indiana and Ohio will be carried at a reduction of 3c to 2½c in the rail rate, to Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and Winchester, Ind., to meet truck competition, effective Dec. 1.

Abandonment of 125 miles of line by the Denver & Rio Grande from Antonito, Colo., to Santa Fe, N. M., is recommended by Examiner Romero of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Its traffic has been lost to motor carriers.

A shipper by motor carrier, Elvin M. Walker, Harrisburg, Pa., has been fined \$1,500 by the Federal Court for accepting rebates from a common carrier by motor vehicle, John H. Sprecher of Lebanon, Pa. The latter was fined \$7,500 for rebating.

Abandonment of 17 miles of line between Garrison and Poplar, Ky., is recommended by Examiner Nye of the Interstate Commerce Commission in passing upon the petition of the C. & O. Operating costs are a burden on other lines; and good highways are in proximity.

Practically all of the diverse interests appearing in the matter of ex-barge grain proportionals at Chicago allege errors by the examiner in his proposed report to the Interstate Commerce Commission. The railroads filed 22 exceptions; and the Chicago Board of Trade objections filled 154 printed pages.

Stopping in transit rules on beans from Michigan into Ohio and Indiana applicable to partly unload or to complete loading are being investigated by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The practices are maintained by Lora G. Hazlewood doing business as Co-operative Services and Ingham Brokerage, Inc.

A uniform general reduction in rates on corn rather than the carriers' proposed cut from stations east of the Missouri River to destinations in Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado is urged by the Chicago Board of Trade in opposing the application of J. A. Farmar. The western trunk line carriers propose to reduce the rates to 60 per cent of the basis prescribed in No. 17000, part 7, to meet truck competition.

Chicago, Ill.—The 4th annual meeting of the National Ass'n of Shippers Advisory Boards at the Palmer House Oct. 30 and 31 was attended by more than 200 traffic men. An address was delivered by J. J. Pelley, pres. Ass'n of American Railroads; and the 13 regional chairmen presented reports. W. J. Kelly, chairman of the A.A.R. com'te on tariff simplification submitted a proposed new form of bill of lading—waybill—shipping order, that would make errors in transcription impossible. A year's trial is recommended without making its use mandatory.

Private trucks hauling merchandise across state lines, unloading interstate shipments from cars on sidings into a warehouse, or hauling merchandise to a railhead for transportation out of the state, come under the regulations of the Interstate Commerce Commission under the Motor Vehicle Act. If a carload of feed, or other merchandise is shipped into the state to a distributing point, and parts of that carload are designated for different firms, the truck driver delivering these feeds from the distributing point to the place of business is considered operating in commerce and thus would be under the regulations.—Fred K. Sale, sec'y Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Crowther Bros. Milling Co., Malad, Idaho, has been fined \$450 for violating the Motor Carrier Act.

Reduced rates on corn to western territory have been continued to Jan. 31, as requested by the Nebraska Railroad Commission.

Grain and grain products were loaded into 40,421 cars during the week ended Oct. 26, compared with 40,232 during the like week a year earlier, and 46,901 during the like week in 1938.—Ass'n of American Railroads.

Circuitous routing of grain in the Southwest was the subject of hearings by Examiner Disque of the Interstate Commerce Commission at Chicago Oct. 21 to Oct. 24, in F. S. A. Nos. 16,500, 16,042, 16,654, 17,609, 18,045, 18,352 and 18,639. Some of the petitions were filed in 1935 and hearings have been postponed 5 times. Under No. 17,000 a circuitry of 313 per cent of the direct route is permissible; and it is feared the Commission would reduce the circuitry to the standard of 70 per cent of the shortest route if less than 150 miles and 50 per cent if between 150 and 1,000 miles, and 33½ per cent if over 1,000 miles by direct route.

"Dual Operation" of Trucks Under Fire on West Coast

Effective enforcement of trucker regulations is promised in a new rule promulgated by the Washington Department of Public Service which became effective Sept. 14, 1940, to control the "dual operation" of trucks.

"Dual operation" by a trucker consists of taking out both a common carrier permit and a license to deal in agricultural products, so that he may operate under either. When business is available at the tariff rate he operates as a common carrier. Under more difficult circumstances he evades the tariff and cuts transportation rates by the simple expedient of buying his load at the pick-up point, and selling it to the consignee at the delivery point, the differential between the price at pick-up point and the price at delivery point constituting his rate for hauling.

This easy method of evading the regulations and the tariff rates set up by the Department of Public Service resulted in practically all truckers taking out the required permits and licenses for "dual operation," and developed central dispatch stations which sent these truckers from place to place in the guise of common carriers, or as buyers and sellers, according to the circumstances.

Under pressure from the Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n, and the Washington Produce Shippers Ass'n, Washington's Department of Public Service moved to protect the operations of legitimate truckers by promulgating Rule 16 of the revised "Law, Rules and Regulations Governing Motor Freight Carriers Operating Under Permit." The rule reads:

Rule 16. Common and contract carriers may not act as private carriers. No common or contract carrier shall operate any vehicle as a private carrier in transporting property owned or being bought or sold by him or it, while said vehicle is registered under his or its permit, except after approval by the Department and a finding that such operation will be in the public interest.

Illustrative examples:

1. A common or contract carrier cannot use a vehicle to which are attached Department of Public Service of Washington plates, and which he has listed under his permit, in the hauling of agricultural products, such as hay and grain or fruit and vegetables, which he has purchased in Eastern Washington to be hauled to Seattle or Tacoma, as a private carrier operation.

2. A common or contract carrier may not use a vehicle listed under his permit in the hauling of lumber, fence posts or spray materials or any other commodity as a private carrier, which he has purchased or is buying and selling, from Western Washington to Eastern Washington.

3. These same examples will apply to any other section of the state.

Any violation of this rule shall be grounds for cancellation of carrier's permit.

J. G. Wilson, manager of the Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n, reports: "The ass'ns are taking the attitude that they will not drive for active enforcement of the new rule until after the legislature, which will be in March, 1941. They will, however, continue to press the issue in hearing where people are applying for common carrier permits, and will seek to have such permits denied to those who admit that they are also buyers and sellers of the commodities they propose to transport.

"In addition the ass'ns will press in the next legislature, starting January, 1941, for amendments to the Commission Merchants Law to make it accord with the provisions of the Motor Vehicle Law. They hope to make it possible to protest, not only permit applications under the common carrier act, but also applications for license under the Commission Merchants Law. They also hope to make it possible under the Commission Merchants Law, as it conversely is under the Motor Vehicle Law now, to deny a license as a dealer in agricultural products to any person who is also a common carrier. In addition the ass'ns will press an amendment to the Commission Merchants Law compelling all cash buyers to be placed under a substantial bond. The joint enforcement work then of the two Departments, Public Service and Agriculture, with the enforcement of the new laws just outlined, should bring about next spring a very effective enforcement of trucker regulations."

Charge for Grain Doors

The charges by the carrier for furnishing and installing grain doors for cross-town movement of grain within the Kansas City and St. Joseph, Mo., switching districts were before Examiner Andrew C. Wilkins, of the Interstate Commerce Commission in No. 28416 on complaint by 23 firms at Kansas City and four at St. Joseph assailing the charge of \$2.48 per door or rental of 17 cents per door when the shipper installed it. Prior to July 1, 1935, no charges were made.

The railroads claimed that the transfer was independent of the inbound transportation.

The charge for grain doors in line haul movement is 66 cents a door, and complainants contend that if a charge was permitted that should be enough. The charge exceeds that in effect at other markets.

The examiner found that the present cross-town switching charges did not compensate for the extra expense to which carriers are put in the furnishing and installation of grain doors, and they may properly make an additional charge.

Taking as precedents the Commission rulings in *Merchants Exchange v. Alton*, and *Chicago Board of Trade v. Abilene & Southern*, Examiner Wilkins found that the charges would be unreasonable to the extent that they exceeded \$2.04 per car prior to Mar. 28, 1938, and \$2.25 per car after that date and in the future.

Protest Phraseology of Regulations

Grain processors and millers protested at a hearing in Washington, D. C., before representatives of the U. S. Department of Agriculture against general phraseology of regulations proposed by the Food & Drug Administration that "a food may be subject to the requirements of regulations under section 403 (j) of the (Food, Drug & Cosmetics) Act by reason of its purporting to be or being represented for use" by man. Initiating the protest was James M. Best, counsel for the Quaker Oats Co., Chicago, supported by representatives of General Mills, the Millers National Federation, and others. Proposed regulations are said to enable the government to adopt compulsory labeling statements on any commodity qualifying as a food for man.

Field Seeds

Cadiz, Ky.—John F. White, manager of the Cadiz Hardware Co. store, has installed a seed cleaner.

Pocatello, Ida.—Farmers Seed & Feed Co. has been organized with \$10,000 of capital stock, divided into 1,000 shares at \$10 each.

Fredonia, N. Y.—Mrs. Grace G. Anderson, formerly associated with the Good Seed Co., has opened the Grace G. Anderson Seed Co.

Burke, Madison p. o., Wis.—The Madison Feed Supply Co. has been reincorporated as the Comstock Seed & Feed Co., and the capital stock increased from \$6,000, to \$10,000.

Corvallis, Ore.—Eighteen carloads of rye grass seed have been dispatched from Oregon points, mainly in the Willamette Valley, to Ohio River areas that were flooded this year. The seed brought \$3.25 a hundred pounds to growers.—F. K. H.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—W. R. Roach Seed Co. has filed an amendment with the state corporations commission to terminate its corporate term as of Oct. 15. The amendment certificate was signed by G. R. Gerritson, president, and R. M. Roberts, sec'y.

Springfield, S. D.—The second annual sorghum show was held here late in October. Besides exhibits of sorghums there was a program of lectures on growing, storing, and feeding sorghums by prominent ranchers and speakers from the College of Agriculture.

Indianapolis, Ind.—A series of seed and weed meetings are being held thruout the state during November, under the sponsorship of O. C. Lee, weed specialist, and A. S. Carter, chief inspector, from Purdue University. The first meeting was held here Nov. 12.

Seattle, Wash.—Norman R. Olliphant, former manager of the Diamond Seed & Pet Store, has been made divisional manager of the Portland Seed Co. for the Washington district. W. P. Thurston, formerly his assistant, takes his place as manager of the Diamond store.

Enid, Okla.—The \$25 cash and loving cup as prizes for being the champion wheat grower of Oklahoma have been awarded by the Enid Board of Trade to A. E. Ford of Carrier, Okla., for a peck of Tenmarq wheat at the state wheat exposition. He also received a first prize award of \$12.50.

Cleveland, O.—James A. Young has been appointed executive sec'y of the American Seed Trade Ass'n. He was formerly sec'y to the late Senator Borah of Idaho, is a successful lawyer, and has operated his own farm. He is expected to set up headquarters in Chicago about Jan. 1.

St. Louis, Mo.—Robert W. Pommer, 86, president of the Bushnell-Pommer Realty Co., passed away at his home recently. He was an uncle of C. Robert Pommer, of Corneli Seed Co. Born in Dortmund, Germany, Mr. Pommer came to St. Louis in 1872, and became associated with D. I. Bushnell & Co., which was absorbed by Corneli Seed Co. in 1927.—P.J.P.

Spencer, Ia.—The local two-story store of Henry Field Seed & Nursery has been remodeled into a complete seed plant, including a cleaning mill, a specific gravity separator, and a modern huller and scarifier in the machinery, according to Tom Taylor, manager. Plans of the company are reported to anticipate establishing the local plant as northwest Iowa headquarters for seed buying.

Olney, Ill.—A hybrid seed day was sponsored by the Richland County Farm Bureau here on Oct. 30, which brought out a large attendance. Several hybrid varieties were on each of the two test plots visited.—W.B.C.

Milford, Ill.—Crow's Hybrid Corn Co. entertained nearly 800 sales agents and visitors from Illinois and Indiana on Oct. 15, with a trip thru its hybrid corn plant, and inspiring talks on sales means and methods, breeding programs, soil building programs, and progress in hybrid corn development.

Chicago, Ill.—The American Corn Millers Federation sponsored a special 15 minute broadcast over radio station WLS the evening of Oct. 23 to tell farmers why white corn brings a premium, why an increasing commercial demand for white corn has developed, and why white corn is scarce in spite of a huge corn surplus.

Conrad, Mont.—While our present business is not that of grain dealer, strictly, we have a large elevator here and plant equipped to handle 5,000,000 pounds or more annually of mustard seed, which I believe is approximately 20 per cent of the United States' entire consumption of this seed. In the future we shall handle some other seeds.—P. J. Anderson, pres. Northern Montana Mustard Growers Co-operative.

Vernalized Wheat.—Our reporters indicate yields from three or four bushels up to 20 to 25 bus. per acre on winter wheat sown last fall that did not germinate until the spring of 1940. These are unusual records that should be preserved for future years, as they were taken from fields and districts in the affected areas and not from test plots. Vernalized winter wheat is a certainty and can be grown successfully under ideal weather conditions such as prevail in 1940.—*Cargill Crop Bulletin.*

Portland, Ore.—If the AAA extends its present grant of aid program for winter legume seed to other states, including Arkansas, Oregon farmers will have a greatly expanded market for the seed of vetch and peas, according to G. R. Hyslop, head of the plant industries division at Oregon State college. Hairy vetch seed would go over big on a grant of aid program in Arkansas with a possibility of from 4 to 10 million pounds being used annually.—F. K. H.

Winnipeg, Man.—According to a survey of the distribution of varieties seeded in 1940 made by the Searle Grain Co., Limited, Thatcher (41%), Marquis (27%), Red Bobs, (14%), Renown (5.6%), Apex (2.5%), Reward, (2.4%), Garnet (2.2%), Regent (1.3%), and Durum (1.5%), represent 97.5% of the total wheat sown in Western Canada. Thatcher was the leading variety in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, but in Alberta, Red Bobs (42%) and Marquis (40.1%) comprised 82% of the wheat seeded.

Flax Institute Meets

The Flax Institute of the United States held its annual convention at the Nicollet Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 8.

Stress was laid during the convention sessions on the importance of growing flax which will produce an improved quality of linseed oil for industrial purposes.

Evidence was offered and expectation expressed that new varieties of flax seed would soon be available to growers which show a distinct improvement in the quality of linseed oil extracted from the seed.

Mississippi Seed Law Enforcement Rules

Si Corley, Mississippi's commissioner of agriculture, has announced tentative rules and regulations for seed law enforcement in his state which will conform with the federal seed law, and will govern operation of the seed control laboratory.

These regulations are effective Jan. 1, 1941. Points covered include:

The commissioner of agriculture must be notified within 24 hours of any shipment of seeds into the state and such notification shall show the name and address of the shipper, the name and address of the receiver, the amount, kind and variety of seed in the lot and its lot number. Application of this regulation is to agricultural seed both in bags and in bulk.

Truckers carrying seed must carry written information giving the name and the address of the party to whom the seed is to be delivered, the kind and amount of each separate kind of seed, the name of the truck driver, and the name of the truck line making the delivery.

Seed treated with fungicides, or any substance likely to poison humans or animals, shall show on the label the words, "Poison Treated," in bold, red type, and it shall be unlawful to sell such seeds for use or for processing either for human or animal consumption.

Fertilize for Hybrid Corn

Conviction is growing among hybrid seed corn producers that continued high production from use of hybrid seed corn depends upon maintenance of soil fertility.

This was brought out at a sales meeting of Crow's Hybrid Corn Co. recently. It was pointed out that farmers must maintain soil fertility to reap the greatest benefits from hybrid seed. Just as this seed gives greatly increased yields per acre it consumes more soil fertility, and year after year cropping with hybrid seed corn will eventually drain the soil of producing capacity unless fertility is maintained with a balanced program of soil building.

Recognition of this situation will lead farmers to have their soil analyzed so they can practice sound soil building programs. Such programs create new and greater outlets for grain and feed dealers who retail fertilizers.

"New Grain" Sorghum

Development of new and better crops is a slow, painstaking process, and farmers have a right to be skeptical of any new miracle varieties that appear on the seed market.

A recent example of fantastic claims for a new variety is the case built up for "New Grain" sorghum. Seed has been sold at prices ranging from 25 cents to \$1 a pound, while standard varieties of both grain and sweet sorghums have been selling for from 3 to 6 cents per pound.

C. P. Wilsie of the Iowa Agri. Experiment Station reports that during the 1940 season 12 varieties of sorghum were tested on the agronomy farm at Ames and were planted in observation plots in various parts of Iowa. Yield data indicated that the "New Grain" is not some amazing new crop that will revolutionize agriculture, but "just another grain sorghum," which appears to be identical with the Grohoma variety. In forage it may be expected to produce from 75 to 80 per cent of the yield of Atlas sorgo. Under Central Iowa conditions it is too late in maturity to produce good quality seed.

Neither Grohoma nor "New Grain" have given any of the startling performances claimed for them. On the contrary, the Ames tests indicate that the varieties (or variety, if they are the same) yield less forage than Atlas sorgo, need 120 to 140 days to ripen

their grain, and are susceptible to sorghum kernel smut.

The Ames investigation has shown no experiment station or crop improvement group recommending the "New Grain" as an improved variety.

Virginia Seedsmen Elect Old Officers

Meeting in the John Marshall Hotel, in Richmond, Oct. 23, the Virginia Seedsmen's Ass'n re-elected all old officers, and discussed prominent state and national seed problems.

The officers re-elected are J. R. Little, Petersburg, president; H. W. Smith, Danville, first vice-president; Wm. P. Wood, Jr., Richmond, second vice-president, and Henry P. Johnson, Richmond, sec'y-treasurer.

FRANK LOVE, sec'y of the Southern Seedsmen's Ass'n, called attention to the formation and purpose of the recently organized National Com'te on Seed Distribution, and was rewarded with a resolution endorsing this movement, and with appointment of a com'te, headed by Henry P. Johnson, to coordinate the work of the Virginia Seedsmen's Ass'n with this com'te.

Uniform state seed laws were discussed by William P. Wood, Jr., and Mr. Love, who pointed out that the seed business is largely interstate, and that wide variations in state seed laws are confusing and expensive to seedsmen who must tag and label their products for the protection of their trade and their customers.

The meeting was concluded with a delightful dinner arranged by Richmond members of the ass'n.

Proposed California Seed Law

Sacramento, Cal.—The Seed Council Special Com'te, Jno. Knox, Stockton, chairman; with earnest help from practically the entire wholesale seed group, and from members of our Seed Division Com'te has worked long and faithfully with public officials, agricultural commissioners and others to get a good California seed law.

The proposed draft is now nearly complete. They have given every consideration to the problem of the grain trade. This proposed new law will come up at the legislative session this coming winter. This is a very important measure to us because many of our members handle grain and small seeds. Our members are in full agreement with the seed trade in getting a state law as much in uniformity with the new federal seed act as practical.

Our members also, as do the seedsmen, want to separate seed regulation and control from the general quarantine provisions of the Agricultural Code, and put this in a separate act. The entire industry is very much concerned that reasonable "tolerances" may be provided in the final draft of the seed law. It is recognized within the trade that we must all co-operate to

improve crops through the distribution of clean seeds, and in the weed control program. —I. J. Strommes, sec'y California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

Denounce A.A.A. Seed Distribution

Leading subject before more than 150 seedsmen who gathered for the annual fall meeting of the Western Seedsmen's Ass'n in the Elms Hotel, at Excelsior Springs, Mo., Oct. 18-19, was the A.A.A. program for distribution of winter legume seeds thru southeastern states.

The A.A.A. seed distribution program was vigorously denounced by several members, particularly those from the southern states, who pointed out that a legislative com'te from the Southern Seedsmen's Ass'n was given assurance by the A.A.A. two years ago that government distribution of vetch and pea seed would be confined to farmers who could not buy seed on their own account and thus had no means for building up their land in the soil conservation program. A point made by these members was the example set in Alabama where farmers planted 16,000,000 lbs. of vetch and peas in 1938 before the A.A.A. program got under way. Farmers in this state planted 18,000,000 lbs. in 1940, but 12,000,000 lbs. of this total were distributed by the A.A.A. destroying 10,000,000 lbs. of normal vetch and pea volume moving thru the established seed trade of the state.

Contrary to the promise of A.A.A. officials, the seed distribution program has been expanded to include all southern states east of the Mississippi river. Crimson clover has been added to the list of seeds that will be distributed, and addition of alfalfa and other legume seeds is under discussion.

A result of the A.A.A. seed distribution has been organization of the National Com'te on Seed Distribution by seed organizations to devise and propose a part in the program for the seed trade without disrupting the desirable features of the soil conservation program in southeastern and central states.

PRESIDENT J. LIST PEPPARD, Kansas City, was on the rostrum thru business sessions of the meeting. In his annual address he fostered the spirit of good fellowship:

President Peppard's Address

Many of us feel that in these meetings we learn to know one another better, in an atmosphere of good will and friendship, where problems are talked over man to man. We rely on this natural contact between men with a common means of livelihood to develop mutual liking and a spirit of cooperation.

It is customary for us to discuss openly our ideas regarding crops and market trends. These discussions have always been entered freely, and have been of great mutual benefit.

In the present season the seed trade has displayed more caution and a more conservative attitude toward buying new productions of raw seed as they appeared. Of course, there is still room for improvement.

However, it is apparent that seedsmen are not yet taking into account the vastly increased costs of doing business when they re-price merchandise for re-sale. The mark-up is pitifully inadequate to meet the present day costs of doing business.

We are entering a period of stimulated business activity, which by all precedents indicates an active and expanding business program. The seed industry should benefit from this program.

ED. F. MANGELSDORF, president of the American Seed Trade Ass'n, presented that organization's new executive sec'y, James A. Young, former sec'y to the late Senator Borah of Idaho, who is expected to set up offices in Chicago about Jan. 1.

EARL M. PAGE, St. Louis, chairman of the bag and packaging com'te of the ass'n, outlined conferences and ideas trending toward standard packaging of seeds. Uniformity of

sizes and qualities of bags and packages, and elimination of bag charges were set up as the goal of this com'te. The subject was broadly discussed but took no action.

A REVIEW of seed crop yields and condition was entered into freely by all present, and covered a broad section of the country.

ENTERTAINMENT was provided in the "cocktail hour" with Rudy Patrick Seed Co., and Peppard Seed Co. as hosts; and in the annual banquet that was followed by a hobby-horse race, with leading seedsmen competing to be first across the tape.

A show of hands during the final business session on the question of "When shall our next meeting be held?" indicated a preference for March 1.

Nebred Winner in Baking Contest

Nebraska's first Milling and Baking Contest was won by a sample of Nebred, the high quality strain of Turkey recently released by the Nebraska College of Agriculture, it was revealed when the judges met recently to select the state winners. The prize winning sample was submitted by a certified seed producer. The winners' names will be announced at the annual Crop Growers' banquet held in connection with Organized Agriculture at the College of Agriculture on November 25.

Nebred scored a complete sweep in this contest. All of the first five places were won by this variety, which was first released to farmers in 1937. Nebred is gaining in popularity in the state and 25,000 bus. of certified Nebred were planted this fall.

The five winning samples representing five different counties in the state all scored as No. 1 dark hard winter and ranged in protein from 14 to 16 per cent. The prize winning selections were made from a total of some 200 farmer entries, which included wheat of six different varieties from every section of Nebraska.

External appearance of the wheat was given

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GREEN SPRINGS, OHIO

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St. Louis, Missouri

Seed Movement in October

Receipts and shipments of seeds at the various markets during October, compared with October, 1939, in bus., except where otherwise indicated, were:

	FLAXSEED Receipts		Shipments	
	1940	1939	1940	1939
Chicago	65,000	7,000	59,000	7,000
Duluth	517,483	947,741	674,347	1,360,263
Ft. William..	575,979	230,390	337,820	112,744
Milwaukee ..	67,210	1,430		
Minneapolis ..	1,226,400	679,000	233,800	366,800
Superior	399,577	474,564	474,500	876,149
KAFIR AND MILO				
Ft. Worth....	36,000	31,500	16,500	90,000
Hutchinson ..	183,000	4,500		
Kansas City..	257,600	91,000	120,000	46,800
St. Joseph ..	1,500	3,000		3,000
St. Louis....	21,000	12,600	2,800	257,600
Wichita	39,000		15,600	
CLOVER				
Chicago, lbs..	1,433,000	2,599,000	409,000	959,000
Milw'kee, lbs.	636,195	697,171	30,200	103,590
TIMOTHY				
Chicago, lbs..	1,111,000	1,594,000	477,000	964,000
Milw'kee, lbs.	534,510	743,260	184,273	35,815

little consideration in the final selection of the winners. Entries in the contest were judged on their milling and baking behavior. R. R. Sandstedt, Associate Professor of Cereal Chemistry at the Nebraska College of Agriculture, and J. M. Doty, Chief Chemist at the Omaha Grain Exchange laboratory, milled, baked and scored the samples. In addition to these men, the contest judges consisted of K. S. Quisenberry of the United States Dept. of Agri., stationed at Lincoln; E. F. Frolik, Associate Extension Agronomist, and Secretary-Treasurer of the Nebraska Crop Growers Ass'n, and Glenn H. Le Doyt, Secretary of the Nebraska Grain Improvement Ass'n.

The winners of this contest are representing Nebraska with entries in the National Milling and Baking Contest held in connection with the International Hay and Grain Show at Chicago. The Nebraska entries will compete against those from the hard winter wheat producing states of Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas and Colorado. According to F. T. Dines, Director of the contest, entries are limited to five for each state.

Farm Agitator Gets His Rake-Off

(Continued from page 406)

When Thatcher goes to Washington he carries the title of chairman of the Farmers Union Legislative Com'te, Northwestern Farmers Union Legislative Com'te and president of the National Federation of Grain Co-operatives, with which to impress the powers that be, altho the Union with the claimed membership of 120,000 is the smallest of the four leading farm organizations, actually having only 6,000 paid up members.

To make it easier to get federal funds without the strict examination practiced by the Farm Credit Administration he was instrumental in having the F.C.A. deprived of its independent status and placed in the Department of Agriculture with its easy credit policy.

Hon. Oscar Youngdahl, representative from Minnesota, speaking in the House Feb. 20 said "I believe the time has come when the farmers themselves should put a stop to these self-styled representatives dashing into Washington, mixing a little medicine with the department heads, making a fleeting statement for the record and then running back home to draw fancy salaries."

In 1935 the president appointed Thatcher, who had been married five times, to the ad-

visory com'te of the National Youth Administration, saying "I feel that you are particularly well equipped to give us valuable counsel." A president who said of our mounting public debt that "we owe it to ourselves," and who resorts to a double budget might find counsel to his liking from a former sheet writer for race track bookies.

Leaving personalities and taking up the really more important principles involved, consider that funds provided by the Rural Resettlement Administration, or Farm Security Administration and other federal government agencies are being used to establish and maintain elevators, filling stations and poultry processing plants at country stations already well provided with marketing facilities by enterprising private concerns.

As an example the Farmers Union Co-operative Ass'n of Williston and Minot, North Dakota, was created in 1936 to process poultry on a big scale. Both communities already were well served with many poultry plants. At Williston the cost approached \$90,000 and in Minot \$100,000. In addition the Rural Resettlement Administration (government) advanced about \$40,000 for capital purposes, with the result that the government has an investment of \$225,000. The plants have been a failure from the start, having hardly been used. A building costing less than \$5,000 could handle all the business done. If sold the properties would not bring 20 per cent on the investment.

A non-subsidized co-operative Farmers Equity Ass'n at a North Dakota point, after having successfully operated a grain elevator and oil station for several years now is menaced by a competing business set up by Thatcher's Union with government funds, tho there is not enough business for two. The small businessman is placed in the position of being taxed to provide capital for an untaxed concern to put him out of business.

Right now this question of unfair government subsidy of competition with private industry is arising at the Head of the Lakes where Thatcher's Union is planning to build a 3,000,000-bu. grain elevator. True to the policy of operating with subsidy it is planned to have the land as a gift from the county, the consideration being only \$1. Later we can expect to hear of an allowance of federal funds to pay for construction. The government owned wheat will be placed in the bins to pay storage charges and support claims of an "earned" profit for the Ass'n, perhaps to be paid to members in

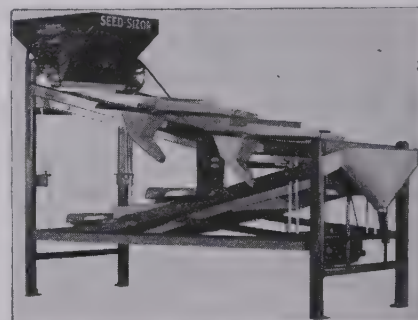
scrip. To pay a real cash dividend might disqualify the Union as a struggling enterprise deserving help, and cut off federal funds.

The Great Emancipator once said this country could not endure, half slave and half free. Equally unhealthy is a situation where the nation's business that pays the taxes is subjected to unfair competition by that part of industry that is subsidized.

Berkeley, Cal.—Dr. Carl Lucas Alsberg, consultant of the Food Research Institute of Stanford University, passed away Oct. 31, from pneumonia.

The Kleen-Seed Sizer and Glider

The Seed Trade Reporting Bureau, Inc., has announced that it has just completed arrangements for the exclusive sale of Kleen-Seed Equipment. This includes the Kleen-Seed Sizer and the Glider. Both are new on the market



Seed Sizing Separator with Screens

but are already being used by leading seed firms.

The Seed-Sizer is more than the name implies. This machine separates by the difference in width and thickness. It separates large weed seeds from large seed; medium weed seeds from medium seed; and small weed seed from small size seed. It does this through a combination of oblong and square mesh screens.

The Glider separates on an entirely different principle by flotation. It is a machine which separates seeds of different lengths. This is done by heavy feed of seed going over the sieve and by the particular action of the sieve, the seed of length is worked to the top and glided off over the end of the sieve.

The Sizer and Glider team up very nicely; in fact, in most cases one machine aids the other. The machines are of interest to the trade because they make closer separations, and hence supplement other cleaning equipment.



Glider Floating Off Longer Seeds

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GOODRICH BROS. CO. ELEVATOR
WINCHESTER, IND.

C.C.C. Grain Sorghum Loans

The Commodity Credit Corporation has issued "1940 C.C.C. Grain Sorghum Form 1, Instructions," reciting the conditions under which a grower may store on the farm or in a country grain elevator and borrow at the following rates:

On farms, No. 1, 30c; No. 2, 28c; No. 3, 25c; No. 4, 20c; not over 13 per cent moisture.

In public warehouses: 23, 21, 18, and 13c per bushel, respectively, not over 14 per cent moisture.

No weevil or smut is permissible. On mixed grain sorghums there is a discount of 2c per bushel.

Grain sorghum loans mature on demand or eight months from date if stored on farm; elevator loans mature on demand or April 30, 1941. Interest rate is 3% per annum and loan application must be made on or before January 31, 1941. Farm stored grain must have been thrashed and stored in granary at least 30 days prior to inspection, measuring and sampling. Special form of notes will be used for such loans and such loans will be available to all eligible producers in all counties of Kansas.

Country elevators desiring to qualify for storage of grain sorghums should obtain from the CCC office approval for handling these grains. Then the CCC will recognize lien for storage charges on the grain deposited after Oct. 1, 1940.

Meaning of "Parity"

By NAT C. MURRAY, Chicago, Ill.

Two series of price index numbers have been compiled by Warren and Pearson, beginning with the year 1800; that is, more than 100 years ago. One of the series is the index numbers of prices of agricultural commodities, and the other, the index numbers of prices of all commodities.

An examination of these prices series shows that, in the period which the Agricultural Adjustment Act selected as its parity base period, 1909-1914, prices of agricultural commodities, in relation to prices of all commodities, were the highest on record (except in the war years of 1917-1919).

A DISTORTED PRICE RELATIONSHIP—Apparently, the objective of the Agricultural Adjustment Act was to secure for agricultural commodities, not a normal relationship, but a maximum relationship for agriculture. It would be somewhat comparable to establishing by legislation, as a base for corn-hog price parity, the year 1934, for the year 1938 (according as the corn producer or the hog feeder is to be favored). This objective, to secure maximum prices for agricultural commodities is made apparent by the exception made of tobacco. The price of tobacco was at its maximum in 1919-29, not 1909-14.

Plentiful evidence could be given to show that there is no "parity" between agricultural and non-agricultural commodities, in the sense used by the Agricultural Adjustment Act. The economic advisor to the Secretary of Agriculture has stated that "in the short space of two decades—from 1910 to 1930—the volume of output per farm worker has increased by nearly 60 per cent." This must be an important factor in affecting price relations.

The use of power on the farm has been revolutionized in the past thirty years. The number of horses on farms is only about half the number on farms thirty years ago. Does this mean a scarcity of horses? Apparently not, judging from prices, as prices of farm horses per head are only little more than half their prices thirty years ago. On the other hand the number of tractors has been increasing rapidly. In 1910 the number of tractors in the United States was negligible. In 1937 (latest figures at hand) the total number of tractors sold in the United States was 258,000, the num-

ber increasing yearly, notwithstanding many farmers complain of the high cost of machinery. With the steadily increasing demand for tractors and the decreasing demand for horses, it can not be concluded arbitrarily that tractors are too high in price, nor horses too low in price. But certain it is, that such price relations as provided in 1909-14 are now largely obsolete.

Farmers National Would Recover Loss on Short Sales

The Farmers National Grain Corporation brought suit Oct. 25 against the Cargill Grain Co., Cargill, Inc., and John H. MacMillan in the federal district court at Chicago to recover losses suffered in buying back short sales of corn on the Chicago Board of Trade in 1937.

Using capital supplied from the government's \$500,000,000 Federal Farm Board's revolving fund the Farmers National Grain Corporation made short sales of corn for September de-

livery to the amount of 2,590,000 bus., part of which was a hedge against merchandising operations.

The guess by the management that corn would be cheaper in the fall proved to be wrong, for a scarcity developed, and what little there was had been bought up by the Cargill interests, alleged to have held 8,042,000 bus. In buying back the corn sold, the Farmers National claims to have suffered a loss of \$630,000; and, as permitted under the federal anti-trust laws, asks for triple damages, court costs, attorneys' fees and 6 per cent interest on the amount.

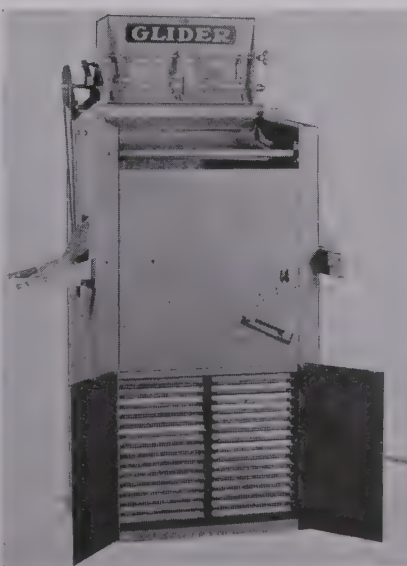
Alleging that the Cargill interest was purchasing all of the available supply of cash corn it could get and that an artificial price increase resulted, amounting to 25 cents per bushel, the plaintiff claims it was forced to go out into the open market and buy up corn at abnormal prices to make good on part of its commitment. On the remainder that was defaulted it was forced to pay at the settlement price of \$1.10½ per bushel, set by the Board of Trade.

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These machines working in conjunction with the cleaning equipment you are now using will enable you to do a better job in meeting the requirements of the new federal seed laws.

The Sizer separates seeds of different width and thickness. The Glider separates seeds of different lengths.

The nature of the screen action of these machines assures closer separations, thus reducing the shrinkage and loss into lower grade.

These machines are sturdily built of steel and are completely equipped with Oilite bearings which require no lubrication. The screens are precision built.

Important seedsmen have been using these machines for years and have found them profitable.

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Feedstuffs

Harrisburg, Pa.—Sarah E. Paxton, queen of the National Dairy Show, appeared in the Kasco booth during the show, which was held Oct. 12 to 19.

Green Bay, Wis.—About 75 feed dealers of northern Wisconsin were guests of the Arcady Farms Milling Co., at a dinner in the Hotel Northland Nov. 6. A motion picture, "Science and Modern Feeding," was shown.—H.C.B.

Portland, Ore.—Application by the Oregon Feed Dealers Ass'n for a change in name to Oregon Feed & Seed Ass'n, has been denied by the Corporation Commissioner of Oregon, who claimed the new name would be too nearly like that of the Oregon Feed & Seed Co., Inc., of Eugene.

Wausau, Wis.—W. B. Griem, Madison, chief of the feed and fertilizer control division of the state department of agriculture and markets, addressed the district meeting Nov. 7 of the Central Retail Feed Ass'n at the Hotel Wausau. Other speakers included C. W. Sievert, Chicago, who discussed feed formulas, and Thomas Dyer, Des Moines, Ia., who spoke on "Profitable Sales Ideas." About 65 dealers attended the meeting, which was presided over by John Becker, Monroe, president of the association.—H. C.B.

Indiana Schedules Feed Nutrition School Nov. 19-20

Purdue University and the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n have collaborated to hold the first nutrition school for grain and feed dealers of Indiana in the Purdue Memorial Union Building, West Lafayette, Nov. 19-20.

The school will be held for the benefit of feed dealers who wish to increase their knowledge of feeds and feeding that they may be able better to discuss with their customers problems in the care of feeding of poultry and livestock. It is recognition of problems in feeding that come before elevator operators which have heretofore been recognized largely thru general addresses on convention programs.

THE PROGRAM at Purdue will feature outstanding speakers on specific subjects. Several of these will be from Purdue's School of Agriculture. Others will be national authorities from outside the state, including Prof. R. M. Bethke of Ohio Experiment Station.

PRESIDENT RALPH M. FIELD of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, Chicago, will give an address at the group dinner and "smoker" the evening of the 19th, and will be followed with a round-table discussion of pertinent feed subjects.

Arrangements have been made for grain and feed dealers to visit the new Agricultural

Chemistry Building, and to see the laboratories for analyzing feeds and seeds in operation.

Indication of intention to attend should be sent to Fred K. Sale, sec'y of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, Indianapolis, so that he may know the approximate number of "students" for whom to prepare.

Cornell's Feed Nutrition School Attracts Crowd

Cornell University's annual nutrition school, held Oct. 17-19, at Ithaca, N. Y., attracted 219 feed manufacturers, distributors, specialty men, and laboratory technicians, from 20 states.

DR. G. F. HEUSER, from Cornell's poultry department, reported work with 9 new factors stemming from the original vitamin B complex. Particular reference was made to factors R and S, originally found in yeast, but also found in milk, liver, and wheat by-products, and discovered to have direct effects on egg production and hatchability, and the body weight and growth of chicks.

DR. C. A. ELVEHJEM, from the University of Wisconsin, had a practical approach to water-soluble vitamin B fractions. He thought confusion exists for feeders because individual factors in the complex have not been recognized sufficiently fast.

DR. L. C. NORRIS, of Cornell, reported experiments confirming work that has shown synthetic vitamin E will prevent encephalomalacia, more commonly known as "crazy chick" disease. Feeds kept too long in storage, or made from ingredients kept too long in storage were reported to lose vitamin E and to need reinforcing with synthetic vitamin E.

DR. HARRY TITUS, from the National Research Center, Beltsville, Md., held to his idea that the need of a chick for protein does not decrease with the age of the bird, but remains constant at approximately 21%. This level he declared to be the physiological optimum for efficient use, and is based on efficiency of feed utilization as a function of live weight. He admitted, however, that the 21% level of protein may not be the most economical, depending upon the cost of protein supplements in relation to other feed ingredients.

Other topics coming before the school included proteins for ruminants, feeds for fur-bearing animals, feeds for fish, the functions of hormones, and nutritional approaches to gizzard erosion and crooked toes in chicks.

Visits included Cornell University's laboratories, and the new soil and nutrition laboratory of the U. S. government.

Entertainment included a smoker the first evening, with panel discussion of feed subjects, a banquet and a football game.

Chicago, Ill.—Federal Judge Charles E. Woodward has denied the plea of the U. S. Department of Agriculture for an injunction to force the Wrightwood Dairy Co. to go out of business unless it agreed to supply monthly milk reports under the terms of the department's milk control rules, which enabled the federal milk administrator to fix milk prices in the Chicago area. At the same time he granted the company's cross bill restraining the government from interfering with its business. The dairy, pleaded its attorney, was engaged only in intrastate business, and the order of the U. S. D. A. failed to comply with the terms of the control law.

Supplies of Commercial Feeds

The July-September, 1940 production of 1,089,600 tons of wheat millfeeds was 160,000 tons short of the output for the corresponding quarter last year and brought the season's total to 4,298,100 tons against 4,559,800 tons for 1938-39 and 4,461,400 tons for the 10-year (1929-38) average. Direct imports during the quarter, were approximately 100,000 tons, making a total for the season of 392,500 tons compared with an average of only 172,800 tons.

The reduction by the war of European imports of millfeeds from Canada and South America increased the offerings from these areas in United States markets at prices competitive with domestic feeds at seaboard markets and accounted in part for the larger imports. Direct imports were supplemented by withdrawals during the 1939-40 season of 71,300 tons from bond, making a total of 4,747,900 tons available for domestic use after allowing for the small exports of only 14,000 tons.


Production of oilseeds cakes and meals was well maintained during the July-September quarter and the total for the season was about 25 per cent above the 10-year average, reflecting principally the record production of soybean meal. An output of 245,100 tons of soybean meal during the July-September quarter brought the season's total to 1,331,200 tons against 1,076,400 tons in 1938-39 and a 10-year average of only 351,800 tons. Adding the season's imports of 12,100 tons and deducting exports of 62,300 tons left 1,281,000 tons for domestic use.

Linseed meal supplies were nearly double those of the previous season. Production for 1939-40 was about 60,000 tons larger than the 1938-39 output and totaled 541,100 tons.—U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

CHECK YOUR FORMULAS with Laboratory Analyses	Protein, Fat, and Fibre —Feed or Grain— Analyzed at Reasonable Rates Runyon Testing Laboratories 1106 Board of Trade Chicago, Illinois "Runyon Analyze Help Sell Feeds"
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Complete feed mill and elevator equipment. Write for catalog.

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SPRINGFIELD, OHIO



Feedstuffs Movement in October

Receipts and shipments of millfeeds at the various markets during October, compared with October, 1939, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1940	1939	1940	1939
East St. Louis	2,995	1,205	...	...
Boston	2,011	922	...	...
Chicago	14,589	12,988	51,754	37,989
Kansas City	7,775	9,675	22,300	23,150
Milwaukee	60	570	11,560	11,240
Minneapolis	...	...	28,775	...
Peoria	8,480	10,040	12,720	12,000

Feed Control Officials Elect Smith

The Ass'n of American Feed Control Officials, holding its 32nd annual convention in Washington, D. C. Oct. 31-Nov. 1, elected for new officers, Dr. John B. Smith, of Rhode Island, as president; Dr. P. B. Curtis, of Indiana, vice-president; Dr. L. E. Bopst, of Maryland, sec'y-treasurer, and Dr. H. H. Hanson, of Delaware to fill a vacancy on the executive com'te.

Attendance at the convention broke precedent with registration of more than 175 control officials, and representatives of the feed industry. President J. Frampton King, of Georgia, presided over the business sessions. In his annual address he said:

President King's Address

Your Ass'n is a live and growing organization. Last year, for the first time, it was necessary to move our meeting from one of the smaller rooms to more commodious quarters. This is physical evidence of growth. But not only have we grown in numbers—for example, from a Committee on Co-operation in 1937 was evolved our present States Relations committee, a valuable, actively functioning body, which meets twice each year with a comparable committee chosen by and from the American Feed Manufacturers' Ass'n. Time is saved by sifting out and evaluating the importance of various topics which, formerly, consumed valuable time in general deliberations of this body. As a consequence, much discussion of a controversial nature, which has at times featured our conferences, has been eliminated.

One of our texts year in and year out has been uniform law and regulation, and we are still preaching that today. The idea has progressed and the plan will be perfected in time. However, we must continue our work toward this attainment.

As an organization we are healthy, vigorous and aware of our responsibilities and ready to do our assigned duties.

Regarding the continued need of our organization, you may rest assured that if we are not needed we will die of a natural cause—lack of exercise. But we have only to look at a tremendously growing industry, with an unparalleled opportunity for expansion, to realize that in the future we are going to have much more to do. We must keep apace with future demands.

From year to year our secretary's duties have increasingly multiplied, until now we can hardly call his a part time job. We can go on this way for a time, perhaps forever, but I believe the day is not far off when of a necessity we must think in terms of a definite and adequate budget and the establishment of a permanent office to carry on the increased demands for service that we can and should reform.

The American consumption per capita of beef, pork, mutton, poultry, eggs and dairy products is already high in comparison with that of other populations of the world, but the saturation point is a long way off. The mass of people, having gotten a taste of these good things, are going to have more. The economies of the proposition are going to be worked out and consumption of these products is going to become a daily affair instead of a weekend treat or a holiday feast. Yes, we have plenty to do.

We must not relax our efforts for uniform legislation and rulings. Only six states up to June of this year had adopted in its entirety this ass'n's recommended uniform registration blank. Thirteen states have forms similar, though not identical to that recommended. Eleven have only to make minor changes in order to fall in line, but 14 states continue to have forms varying widely from that recommended.

To the member states of the ass'n I want to bring this word. The success of the Association of American Feed Control Officials can be measured by, and is largely dependent upon the success of the job you do at home. You should review your laws and regulations and endeavor to bring them to conform with those that have been most useful in promoting the successful operation of the poultry, livestock and feed industry alike.

Featured speakers on the convention program included Col. J. W. Keller, of Philadelphia, Pa., representing the feed manufacturers; Dr. R. M. Bethke, of the Ohio Experiment Station, Wooster, and D. K. Steenbergh, Milwaukee, Wis., sec'y of the Central Retail Feed Ass'n. The addresses of these speakers are reviewed elsewhere in this issue.

Subjects considered by the Executive Com'te included stability of the carotene guarantee in

alfalfa products; maximum moisture to be allowed in soybean meal, and differentiation between dried milk products prepared for human and for animal consumption.

Up for discussion was the use of urea as a source of protein in feed formulas for ruminants; and correct labeling of degermed wheat by-products.

Turned over to a special com'te for recommended action was a study covering the need for an official method for sampling feeds, and the question of issuing collaborative check samples of feed for analysis by control and by industrial laboratories.

The National Ass'n of State Warehouse Departments held its annual convention Nov. 11, 12, at Salt Lake City, Utah.

Army Horses and Mules Must Have Feed

Altho armies have been mechanized with tractors, trucks and tanks many horses are used in training maneuvers, and mules and horses in hauling supplies.

When our artillery went to France eight horses went with a gun, but never went into service, the guns being hauled by tractors.

There the officers rode side-cars. Here the officers training recruits will ride horseback, and considerable feed will be required.

Hay Movement in October

Receipts and shipments of hay at the various markets during October, compared with October, 1939, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1940	1939	1940	1939
Boston	330	539	...	...
Chicago	1,697	3,073	232	437
Kansas City	2,400	4,692	324	108
St. Louis	120	180	36	84

CAN NOW BRIDGE GAP BETWEEN CUSTOMERS and BUSINESS

"JAY BEE" PORTABLE With Molasses Mixer

"Increased Our Net Earnings Far Beyond My Expectations"

"Being aware of the ever increasing gap between our farmer patrons and our local mill and feed business, and due to the increasing popularity of the portable mills, I figured that we had to modernize our plant.

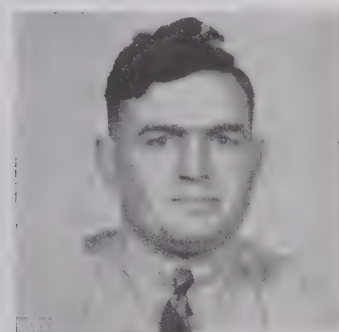
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"I bought a 'Jay Bee' Portable. It was so satisfactory that, a year later I added another 'Jay Bee' with the Hollander Sweet Feed Maker. This movement of modernizing our business has not only increased my net earnings far beyond expectations but also built lasting good-will and friendship. I can do any grinding and mixing job that my patrons want, when, where, and as they want it. The 'Jay Bee' is a real money maker."

(Signed)

Samuel G. McCluney.

"Jay Bee" Portable and Plant of McCluney Farmers Supply and McCluney's Hatchery, Warrensburg, Mo.



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Do As Others Do — Modernize Your Plant

Hundreds of custom millers use the "Jay Bee" Portable to fortify their business and to protect their position in the milling field.

Manufactured by the Bossert Co., Inc., Utica, N. Y., builders of the "Jay Bee" Hammer Mill for nearly a quarter century.

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for demonstration, price, terms, etc. Take advantage of new big profit possibilities.



World's Standard Grinder for Capacity, Economy, Durability.

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John J. Woods & Sons, Jay Bee Sales Co., Kansas City, Mo.

J. B. Sedberry Co., 2608 So. Wells St., Chicago, Ill.—A. E. Thompson Co., 718 Washington Ave. N., Minneapolis, Minn.—T. G. Holland, 429 Kathmere Rd., Brookline, Del. Co., Pa.—Jay Bee of Texas, 705 Ross Ave., Dallas, Texas—Jay Bee Sales Co., 395 Broadway, New York—Jackson, Tenn.—Moultrie, Ga.—436 Starks Bldg., Louisville, Kentucky—The Lamiell Co., Greenwich, Ohio.

Changes in Soybean Oil Meal Trading Rules

The National Soybean Processors Ass'n has amended its rules for trading in oil meal, effective Oct. 18.

Principal changes fixed a maximum moisture for Soybean Oil Meal when shipped at 12.5 per cent, set up methods of sampling Meal within 24 hours of its arrival at destination, and further strengthened the rules on arbitration and contingencies.

Sec. 2 is changed to read:

Sec. 2. Unless otherwise adjusted between the parties any soybean oil meal shipment or lot which does not comply with requirements above will be promptly replaced without expense to the buyer except, however, that any shipment or lot testing 13% or less on arrival at destination, or which seller can show did not contain more than 12½% moisture when shipped to buyer, shall not be subject to claim or rejection on account of moisture content.

A new section 6 reads:

Sec. 6. Samples for the purpose of establishing the quality of any lot or shipment of soybean oil meal shall be fairly representative of the entire lot and shall be drawn within 24 hours of arrival at destination in the manner specified for sampling grain per Chapter 1, Grain Inspectors Manual, Agricultural Marketing Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, dated July, 1940. Each sample shall consist of at least two pounds and shall be placed at once in an air-tight container, sealed and marked for identification.

Contingencies.—Rule 15, Sec. 1 was changed to read as follows:

The buyer and seller shall have the right to cancel all or part of a contract subject to these rules prior to shipment thereof if they are unable physically and/or financially to carry out such a contract because of fires, strikes, explosions, war, civil commotion, embargoes, governmental action or other contingency beyond their control; provided, notice describing the contingency is given within three days of the occurrence thereof and further subject to the following:

- If party receiving such notice within one week thereof requests proof that the described contingency has or will prevent execution of the contract such proof shall be furnished within five days of the receipt of the request.
- If the parties do not agree that the contingency has or will prevent the execution of the contract then the matter shall be arbitrated in accordance with Rule 14 of these trading rules by the filing of a submission, by either party, of the matter to the clerk of the tribunal of the American Arbitration Ass'n having jurisdiction. If the party claiming damage does not file a submission for arbitration within sixty days from the date the contingency occurred, such party shall lose his rights to damages.
- The purpose of this arbitration, which shall be binding upon both parties and for their joint expense, shall be to determine:
 - Whether the contingency has or will prevent execution of the contract.
 - If not, to establish the basis of settlement of the controversy.

Feed Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week for January futures of standard bran and gray shorts, cottonseed meal and spot No. 1 fine ground alfalfa meal, in dollars per ton, and No. 2 yellow corn and No. 2 yellow soybeans in cents per bushel:

		Minneapolis Spot		Kansas City	
		Bran	Midts	Bran	Shorts
Oct.	11.....	18.00	18.50	18.75	21.35
Oct.	19.....	19.25	19.25	19.10	21.15
Oct.	26.....	20.00	20.00	19.20	21.50
Nov.	2.....	20.50	20.00	19.85	21.60
Nov.	9.....	21.00	20.75	20.70	22.20
		St. Louis*		Chicago	
		Bran	Shorts	Soybeans	Meal
Oct.	11.....	22.00	23.35	76½	21.50
Oct.	19.....	22.35	23.20	80¼	22.00
Oct.	26.....	22.25	23.50	84¾	23.50
Nov.	2.....	22.90	23.50	88¼	24.00
Nov.	9.....	23.85	24.15	95¼	25.00
		Cottonseed Meal		Kansas City	
		Ft. Worth	Memphis	Alfalfa	Corn
Oct.	11.....	29.00	21.95	21.20	65¾
Oct.	19.....	30.00	.....	.....	67¼
Oct.	26.....	31.00	23.75	22.20	65½
Nov.	2.....	33.00	25.50	22.20	64
Nov.	9.....	33.00	27.60	22.20	65¼

*St. Louis bran basis Chicago delivery; shorts St. Louis delivery.

Michigan Holds a Feed Conference

Sixteen feed and related subjects were covered at the 4th annual Michigan Feed Dealers & Manufacturers Conference, held at Michigan State College, East Lansing, Oct. 17-18. More than 100 feed men were present.

PRESIDENT ANDREW H. LOHMAN, Hamilton, Mich., of the Michigan Feed Dealers & Manufacturers Ass'n, presided at the opening session, at which feed laws and regulations were under discussion. These included commercial feed control, feed formulas, and state feed analysis service, which were covered by W. C. Geagley, Percy O'Meara and M. M. Nasis, chief chemist, and chemists, respectively, from the Michigan Department of Agriculture.

DR. P. J. SCHAIBLE, from Michigan's agricultural experiment station, said that grains and grain by-products are low in certain needed minerals, yet they are depended upon to supply a large share of the minerals required in poultry feeds because they make up so large a proportion of a poultry ration. Grains vary widely, as do green feeds, in the amount of mineral elements they contain, because of variations in the fertility of the soil, in the maturity of plants, in the climate, and in the insect hazard.

Mineral deficiencies in local grains must be balanced out in commercial feeds bought, said Dr. Schaible. The commercial feeds must contain an excess of minerals because they will constitute only half of the normal complete ration fed to Michigan chickens.

DR. R. M. BETHKE, of Ohio's agricultural experiment station, Wooster, gave a lecture on soybeans, which are of growing importance in Michigan. He pointed out that a 50-fold increase in soybean production in the United States has come about in the last two decades, that the production of soybean processing plants now puts 1,250,000 tons of soybean meal on the feed market annually, and that this combination has led to more and more research in feeding of whole soybeans as well as soybean meal.

While the soybean is high in protein, said Dr. Bethke, it is deficient in calcium, low in phosphorus, low in vitamins G and A, and devoid of vitamin D. Mineral and vitamin supplements must be fed with both the raw beans and the meal to make them effective feeds.

Soybean meal is comparable to other vegetable protein concentrates when fed to beef cattle and sheep, said the speaker. For dairy cattle it is as valuable as linseed or cottonseed cake, but it has demonstrated no ability to increase the fat content in the milk produced by herds receiving it. Swine need something besides soybean meal, which fails to stimulate rapid growth with weanlings in dry lots. In poultry rations half the protein supply can be made up from soybean meal, but this meal cannot replace milk proteins.

Whole soybeans may be fed to dairy and beef cattle and to sheep satisfactorily, said Dr. Bethke, but they cannot be fed satisfactorily to poultry or swine. Even cooking them will not escape the problem of soft pork when they are fed to swine.

G. K. DAVIS, from Michigan's chemistry laboratory, made a number of recommendations covering sources of vitamins and minerals in feeds. Briefly, these included: Legume

hays, pasture, grass silage, fish oils, fish oil concentrates, and carotene for vitamin A; sun-cured hays (but not over-cured), fish liver oils, and irradiated carriers for vitamin D; liver, liver meal, brewers' yeast and bakers' yeast, and pasture for the vitamin B and G complex; grains for vitamin B; milk products for vitamin G.

Minerals required by livestock, said this authority, include common salt, calcium, phosphorus, iodine, manganese, zinc, boron, magnesium, cobalt, copper, sulphur and potassium. Most of these are present in normal feeds in sufficient quantities to meet requirements, except for common salt, for calcium which is obtainable from limestone, good legume hays, milk products and bone meal; phosphorus from bone meal, grain by-products, calcium and phosphate minerals; iron from iron salts, and iodine from sodium or potassium iodide. Many parts of Michigan are in the goiter belt and iodine is a preventative for this deformity.

Excellent speakers covered such subjects as poultry feed formulas, protein supplements for swine, and cattle, the effects of feeds on milk flavors, and others.

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Poultry Feeds and Feeding

Peoria, Ill.—The Illinois Poultry Improvement Ass'n has elected Frank Welch of Lincoln pres., and Roy Lynnes of Chicago sec'y-treas.—P.J.P.

New Vitamins for Poultry

By DR. G. V. HEUSER of Cornell at Cornell Nutrition School

The recognized vitamins are in two groups. Fat soluble vitamins are A, D, E and K. Water soluble vitamins are B₁, B₂ or G. (riboflavin), B₆ (pyridoxine), nicotinic acid, pantothenic acid, C. New factors for poultry have been reported during the past two years. The list include:

Growth factor of Vander Hoorn, Branion and Graham (1938), found in wheat germ.

Factor V of Stokstad and Manning (1938) found in yeast, wheat bran and middlings, alfalfa meal.

Rice factor of Stokstad and Manning, a ration in which rice was replaced by sucrose failed to support normal growth.

In 1940 Almquist, Stokstad, Mechi and Manning determined that the rice factor consisted of glycine and chondroitin. Glycine is required for optimum growth of chicks. Thus the growth effect of polished rice and of cartilage may be due to the presence of glycine, arginine, and glucuronic acid, or similarly acting substances.

It was reported in 1939 by Bird, Oleson, Elvehjem, Hart and Halpin that a 3 per cent solution of chondroitin-sulphuric acid was effective against gizzard erosion. In the same year Crandall, Chesley, Gray and Robinson reported that they found no effect on gizzard erosion, but did find effects on growth.

A cartilage growth factor has been reported found in cartilage, kidneys, brains, liver, wheat middlings or polished rice.

In 1940 Hogan and Parrott reported an anemia factor which they have indicated as B_e. They used a purified ration with these recognized vitamins plus a 95 per cent alcohol extract of fresh pork liver. Chicks grew slowly and became anemic. An organic perosis factor was reported in 1940 by Hogan, Richardson and Patrick in an alcohol extract of liver. They have denoted this factor as B_p. Again in 1940 Jukes reported that choline prevents perosis and promotes growth.

In 1938 it was reported by the Cornell workers that they found in yeast a new growth and reproduction factor. It was also found in milk, liver and wheat by-products. In 1939, at the nutrition school, Norris showed that the vitamin G complex could be divided into three factors—riboflavin, pantothenic acid and the Cornell growth and reproduction factor which has later been denoted as factor R. Subsequent work showed that this factor was a combination of two factors which have now been separated and designated as R and S. The separation has been made by acid extraction and alcohol. It has been shown that factor R has the following characters: It is not destroyed by dry heat and is not extracted with ether. It is water soluble. It can be precipitated from concentrated water extract by ethyl alcohol. It is dialyzable, and is destroyed by chlorination, precipitated by silver nitrate. Factor S is not destroyed by dry heat. Both factors have direct effect on egg production, on hatchability of eggs and on body weight of the birds, and the growth of chicks.

There are two disturbing factors in the satisfactory working out of this matter of substitution. First, the composition of feedstuffs varies, and in the second place the requirements of individuals in a flock may vary. Information on these points is not available at present and will be one of the objects of future research.

Animal and Poultry Foundation Convenes

The Animal & Poultry Foundation of America, Inc., held its third annual meeting in the Chamberlain Hotel at Des Moines, Ia., Oct. 14 and 15.

PRESIDENT W. J. KENNEDY, St. Joseph, Mo., presided over 50 in attendance.

PROF. V. E. NELSON, from the chemistry department of Iowa State College, traced the course of vitamin discoveries from 1913, when Dr. E. V. McCollum, of Johns Hopkins University, first broke the news on vitamin A, to the present when attention is being centered on the new vitamin H.

Vitamins are understood today, said Prof. Nelson, to be closely associated with animal and poultry nutrition. But they are related to other feed factors, he admitted, and cited recent studies of amino acids, sugars, fatty acids and inorganic minerals. Chemists, he said, are constantly discovering more about the function of mineral elements in the animal body, and referred to the vital need for iron in the blood and the need of this iron for an infinitesimal quantity of copper to perform its function.

DR. W. E. GORDON, Wilmington, Del., explained the new anthelmintic phenothiazine, opening a lively discussion.

C. S. CORL, Peoria, Ill., talked on insecticides, with special reference to pyrethrum. He explained the three processes of separating pyrethrin, from the plant, and designated the mercury process as the one recognized by the U. S. Food & Drug Administration as standard. Federal regulations covering labeling and sale of insecticides were outlined and explained.

DR. SIVERT ERIKSEN, Charles City, Ia., discussed "Laws and Regulations, and Housecleaning," recommending uniform basic regulatory laws for feeds and insecticides in all states. He urged putting a stop to tremendous waste on American farms by encouraging farmers to make use of scientific knowledge at their command. Poultry losses, he said, are reliably stated to be \$150,000,000 a year; still, less than 5 per cent of the poultry is vaccinated with preventive serums.

ELECTION placed the following officers for the ensuing year: J. M. Rice, Omaha, Neb., president; Dr. Frank R. Jones, Fort Worth, Tex., vice-president; H. A. Marshall, Atlantic, Ia., treasurer, and George Wrightman, Des Moines, Ia., executive sec'y.

Elected to the board of directors were: W. J. Kennedy, St. Joseph, Mo.; Frank R. Jones, Fort Worth, Tex.; Dr. R. V. Christian, Denver, Colo.; J. E. Salsbury, Charles City, Ia.; E. F. Fox, Des Moines, Ia.; E. P. Quirin, Mar-

cus, Ia.; T. B. Huff, Sioux City, Ia.; Edgar Archer, Cambridge, O.; H. A. Marshall, Atlantic, Ia.; J. M. Rice, Omaha, Neb.; E. M. Peet, Council Bluffs, Ia.; John E. Swaim, Chicago, Ill.; Ralph E. Hedges, Kansas City, Mo.; J. L. Elliott, Oelwein, Ia., and Ralph E. Barrowman, Des Moines, Ia.

Waldo O. Fehling Passes On

Waldo O. Fehling, millfeed broker of Philadelphia, Pa., and Berlin, Md., passed away Oct. 31, following a lingering illness that ended with a heart attack. He was 54 years old. He had been in poor health following an auto accident in which his son was killed instantly and he was severely injured.

Mr. Fehling was known as a live wire in



Waldo O. Fehling, Berlin, Md., Deceased.

eastern feed circles. He managed the millfeed department of Samuel Bell & Sons at Philadelphia until that business was liquidated. Later he entered the millfeed brokerage business on his own account.

As one of the organizers and a president of the Feed Distributors National Ass'n., later merged with the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n., Mr. Fehling had a wide acquaintance with members of the feed and grain trades, and many friends will miss him.

Five leading manufacturers of corn products are reported by the Federal Trade Commission to have had sales of \$109,996,726 in 1939, and to have paid cash dividends of \$11,741,915.

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 The Drier Without a Boiler
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Retail Feed Mixers and Wage and Hour Law

I. J. Stromnes, sec'y of the California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, has written W. O. Ash, regional director of the Wage & Hour Division, at San Francisco, as follows:

Is it possible that local cleaning, mixing, or grinding of poultry or dairy feeds for strictly retail, can be defined as a "Retail and Service" function instead of as Manufacture, and thus not affect an otherwise clear retail plant exemption? or given special industry status?

If it were done, a feed store strictly retail, with a mixer could compete on the same basis for its "purchases" as a neighbor retail but non-mixer dealer. They are exactly alike with local retail sales, and in the chicken or cow feed sold. The non-mixer retailer has full retail plant status. The one with a grinder gives work to one or two more local men. He competes with the non-mixer retailer, and with the farmer who mixes his feed with a shovel or with a mixer. But he may have to pay more for labor (and/or more for purchases) if he also wants to buy some corn or mill-feed out of the state.

The retail feed store, if the grinder did not change its status, could add up its annual gross income then from retail sales and retail service and still stay within the total retail plant exemption. The Administrator now permits the retail store to measure its retail sales and service income against any income from incidental wholesale sales. This is very fine. A small mixer or grinder is incidental to and an integral part of the service in a country feed store. It does not make a manufacturer or a wholesaler out of its retail owner, and it should not take away or deny the retail plant exemption.

If purchases cross state lines direct to a local retail dealer with a grinder, or to a non-mixer retailer, it is engaging in interstate commerce. With ultimate sale strictly retail for both, a similar status for these two types of retail outlet does seem possible, where only a grinder or mixer separates them and their function.

The raw products we purchase, tho ground, are still the same raw products when fed. If the farmer buys, or brings in, the ingredients we "custom mix" them. Or we make up a "formula" and the farmer likes it and buys the ingredients which the retailer mixes for him, as a "special mix." These are really retail sale and retail service. If the dealer puts his name and brand on a sack of it, he is a manufacturer.

Many dealers used to mix scratch feeds with a shovel on the floor. Many farmers today mix both scratch and mash feeds with a shovel. Many farmers today own small cleaners or grinders on the farm. The dealer's plant has more capacity with more modern gadgets. Naturally experience, efficiency, training, feeding knowledge, etc., allows the dealer with mixing machinery to serve the farmer better. The point we want to make is that where a retail feed dealer can shift any time from a "custom service" to his own "private brand," using the same "operations" entirely, then outside of his retail sales, he also sells a machine service in addition to his feeds to local farm customers.

Where such grinding and mixing brands overlap with "custom mixing" and "special formula mixing" in local feed retail, and where production is entirely for, and sales are strictly at retail, the addition of a cleaner or grinder should not affect the total plant status as a retail plant. Of course that is what we would like to see if you can see it our way. Using a grinder or mixer is not like making shoes or autos, where the "service" is entirely unlike and unrelated to the manufacture or processing of the goods itself. In the feed business basically it is similar to using a coffee grinder, to grind your own or give service to another.

Of course where feed mixing is done not as an integral part of retail sale and service direct to the farm and livestock feeder it is a different matter. Where a plant mixes feed for wholesale, with interstate purchases and possibly

similar sales, such plant does not sell service and product at retail direct to farm consumers. This is a specialized industry which in volume, scope and function clearly separates such plant from the specific total plant exemption. Also if a retail feed mixer mixes "brands" of feed for wholesale, then that part of his operations for the time so engaged should not be considered a retail and service plant.

It boils down to where a plant has the full retail exemption, some incidental wholesale does not affect any portion of the plant, nor any of its employees. Do you and Colonel Fleming consider it too far-fetched if we ask that in view of the special nature of retail feed mixing, that this operation shall not change the status of the entire retail plant or of its employees engaged in retail service and retail sales? And finally if above principle held, then such retail mixer could as the non-mixer feed store make occasional purchases direct from out-of-state, without any of his retail employees so defined coming under the Wage & Hour Law? Please put us right about this, because with the partial exemptions now touching agricultural processing industries which we thoroughly appreciate, we also run into a lot of mental anguish in trying to figure out where even the retail outlets in our industry stand in relation to their just obligations.

Ames, Ia.—Iowa state entomologists have under way a survey of chinch bugs in the state and have requested federal aid to cover between 60 and 70 counties. The bugs are reported moving in search of grass for hibernation.

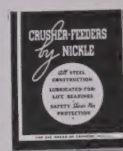
Exports of soybeans and meal during the 1940-41 season will be insignificant, it is believed, because of war conditions. Exports as beans were 10,949,000 bus. in 1939-40, compared with 4,401,000 bus. a year earlier. —U. S. D. A.

The Washington Wheat League will hold its state meeting Nov. 15 and 16 at Walla Walla, Wash. Among the speakers will be Floyd Oles of the Washington Taxpayers Ass'n, and Dr. T. L. Swensen, director of the research laboratory of the federal government in California.

Tests conducted by the Canadian Board of Grain Commissioners suggest that the 1940 crop of flaxseed is about one per cent higher in linseed oil content, and that the oil will be of better quality for the production of fast-drying paints and varnishes than oil from last year's crop.

Houston, Tex.—A shipment of 4,000 tons of cement clinkers clattered thru the Hous-

ton Public Elevator recently into the holds of a coastwise ship for movement to Tampa, Fla. This is the first shipment of this product known to have been handled thru a grain elevator. It followed inability of rail lines to furnish the type of cars needed for the length of time required to load the cargo.



EAR CORN CRUSHERS

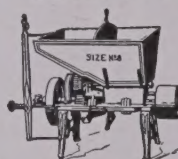
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Contains a background of the poultry industry, the fundamental principles involved in various poultry practices, and important economic factors in producing and marketing poultry products. 548 pages, 167 illustrations. Weight 3 lbs., price \$4.00 plus postage.

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Because of the recognized ability of the authors, this, the first complete, non-technical treatise on turkey production should prove of great value to both large and small producers. 708 pages, 17 chapters, appendix and thorough index, 120 illustrations. Weight 3 lbs., price \$3.50 plus postage.

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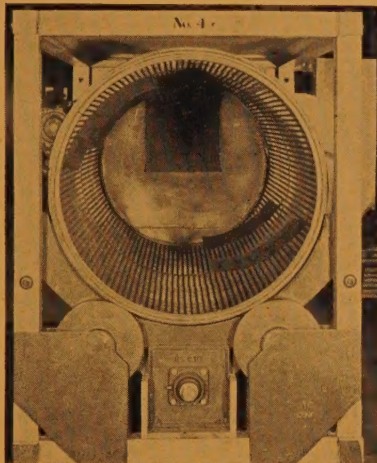
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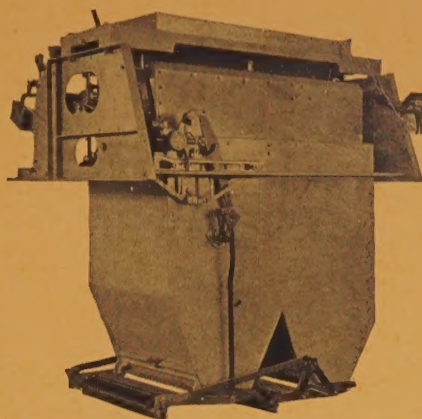
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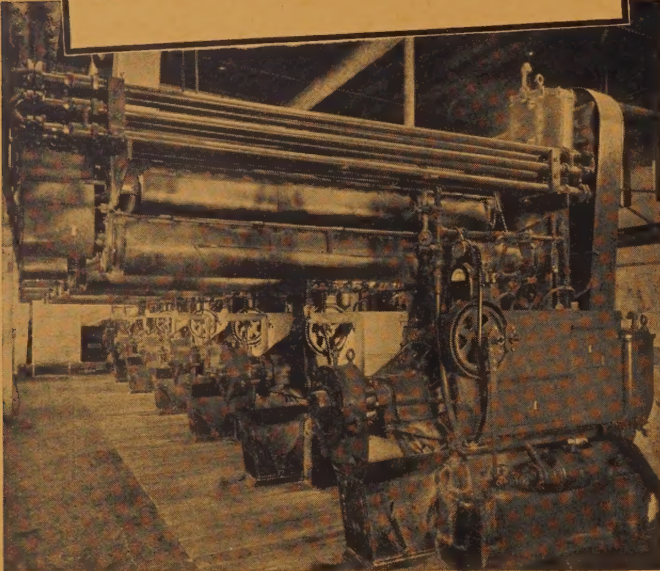
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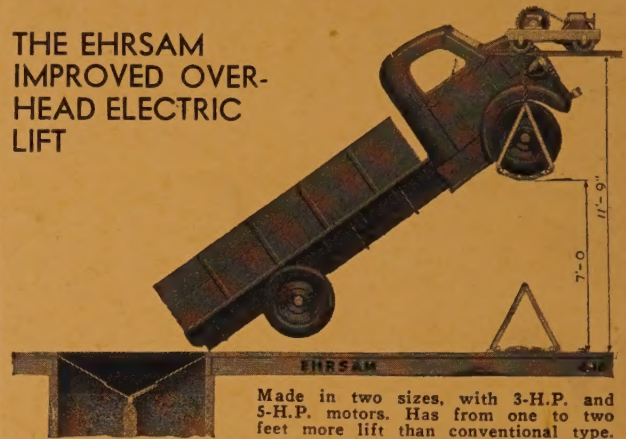
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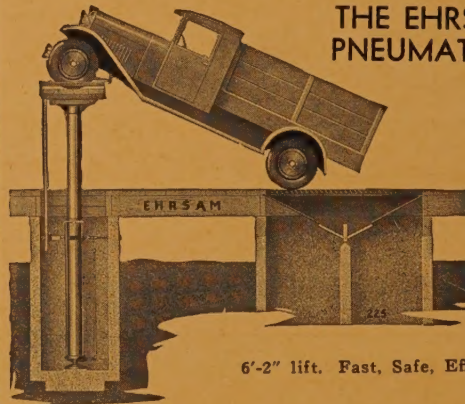
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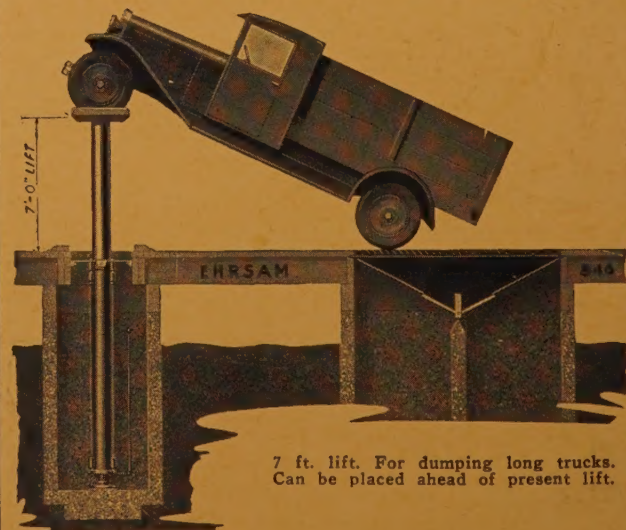
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